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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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BOAT RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE FEATURE BALTIMORE MARKET

City Receives Much of Fruit and Vegetable Supply via Chesapeake Bay—Serves as Large Reshipment Point.

In Baltimore, as in all large cities, the sale of fruits and vegetables constitutes one of the largest lines of business. The city has a special advantage as a market center because of its location at the head of Chesapeake Bay. Its wholesale distributing section covers a wide area, and in the busy season it is necessary for the salesmen to be on the jump practically all day and sometimes part of the night.

Center Market, formerly known as Marsh Market Space, opens for business at 1 a. m. in the late spring and summer. Wagon and truck loads of products from nearby territory are sold to jobbers and wholesalers by the load only.

MUCH PRODUCE RESHIPPED.

A considerable amount of this stock is taken to the various dealers' warehouses, repacked and shipped to eastern and northern markets—Boston, Pittsburgh, and New York receiving the bulk of the shipments. Early cabbage, wax and green beans, spinach, tomatoes, cantaloupes, watermelons, strawberries, and sweet potatoes constitute the principal commodities which are reshipped.

The scene next shifts to Long Dock at the foot of Center Market, where sail boats and gasoline-power craft of all sizes arrive loaded with fruits and vegetables (in the winter with oysters) from the numerous rivers and creeks which indent the eastern and western shores of Maryland and Virginia along Chesapeake Bay. Occasionally a boatload of watermelons comes from as far South as the Carolinas.

During the watermelon season in particular, this distributing point presents a most interesting sight. At the height of the season as many as 75 boats are docked at one time, loaded with 3,000 to 10,000 melons each. It is estimated that in three days last season, Aug. 22 to 25, 300,000 melons arrived at Long Dock.

At the foot of South Street are the piers where large ocean steamers may be seen, discharging immense cargoes of green bananas. Sales are made upon the piers. A wagon or truck is loaded with 50 to 100 bunches of bananas and then sold at auction to the highest bidder. Sometimes the bananas are sold by weight, usually in 100-lb. lots.

Next in importance along the water front are the piers of two boat lines plying between Norfolk and Baltimore. Large steamers bring heavy shipments of strawberries, early white potatoes, peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, beets, kale, broccoli, and spinach from the Norfolk and Hampton sections of Virginia. Early sweet potatoes from North Carolina and most receipts of peanuts from the South also arrive over these lines. All stock, with the exception of peanuts, is sold on the piers immediately upon arrival, which is usually around 6.30 or 7 in the morning.

Next are the piers of two steamship lines whose boats bring large shipments of all kinds of fruit and produce from the many river and bay landings along the eastern and western shores of Maryland and Virginia, as

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EXPORT SURPLUS OF WHEAT DEPENDS ON CONSUMPTION

Per Capita Consumption in 1921 Less Than Prewar Average—Return to Normal Would Decrease Exports.

The exports of wheat this year may be greater or less than last year, depending upon the per capita consumption in the United States and the foreign demand, according to estimates recently compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On the basis of the September forecast of production in the United States there will be available for distribution during the year beginning July 1, 1922, nearly 17,000,000 bus. more wheat than was available last year. This figure includes an estimate of about 7,000,000 bus. more than last year carried over in the form of flour.

Assuming that the same amount of wheat will be consumed per capita this year as last year, the forecast would indicate an exportable surplus of about 275,000,000 bus. In the year ending June 30, 1922, the net exports amounted to 262,000,000 bus.

Exportable surplus may be, and often is, computed by another method. Before the war the normal per capita consumption of wheat was estimated to be 5.3 bus. per year. If the population continues to increase at the same rate that it has for the past decade, the population on Jan. 1, 1923—about the middle point of the crop year 1922-23—will be 109,900,000. At the rate of 5.3 bus. per capita the amount of wheat required for consumption for the year will be about 583,000,000 bus. Allowing for seed and carryover at the end of the year as indicated in the following table, the exportable surplus for the year 1922-23 will be about 141,000,000 bus.

		Bushels.
Total wheat available		927,287,000
Consumption (normal, 5.3 bus. per capita)	582,766,000	
Seed to sow same acreage as last year (winter wheat 44,293,000 acres, spring wheat 31,466,000 acres allowing 1.38 bus. of seed per acre)	104,547,000	
Allowance for:		
Stocks on farms July 1, 1923 (average 1909-1913)	28,841,000	
Commercial visible supply	20,000,000	
Country mills and elevators	25,000,000	
Flour (in terms of wheat)	25,000,000	
Total to remain in United States		786,154,000
Remainder exportable		141,133,000

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Live Stock and Meats

PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY ON ALL CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK

Prime Steers Reach $11.55 at Chicago—Advances Due to Broad Demand for Dressed Meats.

Price advances on practically all grades and classes of live stock were sharp and in some instances almost spectacular during the week ending Sept. 16. Upturns were superinduced, at least in part, by a broad outlet for dressed meats which, in turn, followed general rains over a large section of the country and the subsequent break in the heat wave. A better demand and higher prices for stocker and feeder cattle and feeder sheep and lambs were also partially attributable to revived pastures.

The partial settlement of the railway strike made for a better industrial trend generally and doubtless assisted in increasing consumption and generating bullish sentiment as to prospective markets for dressed products. Drought conditions continued in some southwestern range States and in New Mexico in particular where stockmen are being forced to seek either winter feeding grounds outside their home territories or buyers for their live stock.

NEW TOP FOR PRIME STEERS.

The influences noted above, and others, pushed prime matured beef steers to $11.55 at Chicago, a new top for the year, drove fat lambs to $14, the highest since last May, and brought back the $10 hog which had been in eclipse for a month. At Chicago better grades of beef steers were generally 25¢–50¢ higher while lower grades and western grassers were mostly 10¢–15¢ higher. Fat lambs advanced $1–$1.25, yearlings and heavy fat sheep showing 75¢–$1 gains.

In hogs heavy butchers and packing grades advanced more than lights and light butchers, contracting the price range. There was a broad country demand for stocker and feeder cattle and feeder lambs, the former advancing largely 25¢ at most market centers while at Chicago 58 to 63-lb. feeding lambs sold on country account upward to $13.50, a record price for the season so far, and 75¢ above the previous week-end.

A year ago matured beef steers were regarded indifferently by buyers and, selling at a discount from yearlings, were topping at Chicago around $9.75, with yearling steers upward to $10.90. Fat lambs during the corresponding week a year ago topped at $10.25, with best feeder lambs at $7.50, while the closing high mark on light hogs a year ago was $8.60, compared with $10 this week. During the week under review the average price of native beef steers at Chicago was $9.82, the average on Wednesday and Thursday standing at $10.04 and $10.12, respectively.

Receipts at 10 large markets during the week were approximately 277,000 cattle, 458,500 hogs, and 248,000 sheep, compared with 230,830 cattle, 386,708 hogs, and 214,862 sheep a week earlier, and 216,588 cattle, 390,259 hogs, and 292,267 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Arrivals of highly finished, cornfed, matured bullocks decreased, while the supply of grass offerings increased, western rangers comprising approximately 15,500 head of the cattle receipts at Chicago. A very large proportion of the receipts at the River markets also were grassers. At East St. Louis much of the run came from Oklahoma pastures and sold mostly at $5.25–$6.85, while the bulk of wintered Kansas grassers at Kansas City cashed at $7.75–$8.35, less desirable grassers turning largely at $6.25–$7.50 and common kinds downward to $5 and under.

A spread of $6–$7.50 absorbed most of the western grassers offered at Omaha, and Chicago's contingent reflecting the best quality and flesh condition of the season was in active demand by killers at $6.75–$7.65 mostly. A few Montanas sold at Chicago upward to $8.40, some Kansas grass steers at $8.50 and above, and steers from the Mineral Point, Wis., district, fed on grass, upward to $10.75, and higher.

HEAVY RUN OF CHOICE STEERS.

Confronted with a heavy run on the opening session choice beef steers topped at Chicago at $11.15 and steers selling under $10 reflected net losses for the day. Recovery was prompt, however, and the following day saw 1,532-lb. prime bullocks sell at $11.35. Illustrating the progressive upward trend, Wednesday brought a late top of $11.40, and the price lid was again tilted on Thursday when nearly 200 highly finished steers, averaging 1,205–1,512 lbs., brought $11.50. Late arrivals on the final session, "ripe" and exhibiting every attribute of high dressers, sold to a small local killer at $11.55. Sales at $11–$11.40 were numerous during the week, some 1,685 to 1,705-lb. bullocks cashing at $11.10 about midweek.

Yearlings of high finish were comparatively scarce, few lots exceeding $10.75 at Chicago, where top youngsters rested at $11.15 for 976-lb. averages. Several lots made $11 and yearling heifers sold upward to $10.20 at the close. The upturn on well-conditioned, cornfed yearlings was equally as pronounced as on matured, fat steers, although selling prices of the former were at a discount, grade for grade, as compared with heavies. Plain, native-grass steers sold for slaughter down to $7 and below.

Local killers and shippers at Chicago competed for beef cows and heifers about

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MARKET FOR FRESH MEATS UNSETTLED; RECEIPTS LIGHT

Demand Limited—Prices at All Markets Generally Firm to Higher, With the Exception of Mutton.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Fresh-meat trade was unsettled during the week ending Sept. 15. Light receipts early in the week, with most cars arriving from 24 to 48 hours late, were offset by a limited demand. Trade showed some improvement as the week progressed and supplies became more nearly normal. With the exception of mutton, prices at both eastern markets and Chicago were generally firm to higher for the week.

Beef.—The light to moderate receipts of steer beef at eastern markets consisted principally of medium grade. The price spread between common and choice grades widened because of advancing prices on the latter. The market as a whole had a firm undertone, with Friday's prices at New York and Boston the highest of the week. Receipts of cows were light, but the demand was limited. At Chicago the percentage of good and choice steer beef was larger than usual for this season, while offerings of common grass steers were about normal. Good heifers were plentiful at that market, some straight loads of desirable quality selling at prices in line with steers. Cows were largely of low-grade grass kinds.

Compared with the close of the preceding week, steers were steady to $1 higher at Boston and New York, and steady to 50¢ higher at Philadelphia and Chicago. Cows closed steady to $1 higher at Boston and mostly steady at other markets. Receipts of bulls were light, and sold at fluctuating prices throughout the week, the market varying according to the visible supply. The market closed $1 higher at Boston, 50¢–$1 lower at New York, and 25¢–50¢ higher at Chicago. A fair demand for kosher beef had a strengthening effect on that market, prices ruling $1–$2 higher at New York, $1 higher at Boston and Chicago, and about steady at Philadelphia.

Veal.—Receipts of veal were moderate, with a liberal percentage of heavy sides. Good and choice light and medium veal was in good demand at firm to higher prices, while heavy veal and sides were harder to

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	269	$8.37	266	$8.56	263	$8.68	253	$8.76	276	$8.70	271	$8.77	266	$8.61	264	$8.10	263	$7.63
E. St. Louis	197	9.55	188	9.52	192	9.54	193	9.48	193	9.66	180	9.63	191	9.55	190	9.26	198	8.53
Kansas City	206	8.62	204	8.77	207	8.69	207	8.75	215	8.86	216	8.88	207	8.73	217	8.31	217	7.87
Omaha	280	7.48	286	7.66	282	7.82	286	7.85	276	8.10	284	8.05	283	7.82	279	7.14	287	6.67
S. St. Joseph	248	8.17	232	8.64	239	8.61	252	8.39	234	8.74	250	8.54	243	8.49	244	8.03	.....	.....
S. St. Paul	262	7.74	214	8.62	238	8.34	249	8.21	238	8.52	236	8.48	240	8.30	244	7.74	254	7.22

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16, 1922.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	72,017	21,599	50,418	124,421	23,491	100,930	69,518	32,999	36,519
Denver [1]	10,082	7,591	2,551	4,084	124	3,471	42,954	26,025	4,167
East St. Louis	38,278	21,623	13,669	61,820	25,991	34,096	12,401	3,020	7,408
Fort Worth [1]	29,485	11,317	17,290	7,086	1,558	5,024	8,947	6,428	1,171
Indianapolis [1]	9,896	6,194	4,370	49,962	19,658	30,008	4,429	1,853	1,974
Kansas City	99,015	52,728	39,611	38,889	11,971	26,456	42,662	16,998	25,383
Oklahoma City	9,370	5,791	4,036	6,568	1,357	5,425	1,006	987	437
Omaha	50,919	27,425	24,696	49,112	9,556	39,556	70,958	34,344	31,033
St. Joseph [1]	18,235	8,576	9,438	37,212	5,916	29,761	13,247	3,367	9,349
St. Paul [1]	31,058	16,034	14,078	23,742	7,375	19,189	12,356	3,591	8,728
Sioux City	19,103	12,762	4,702	34,434	15,868	18,041	4,911	676	3,925
Wichita [1]	11,150	8,407	2,129	4,925	221	4,444	2,155	1,661	236
Total	398,608	200,047	186,988	442,255	123,086	316,401	285,544	131,949	130,321
Previous week	341,905	176,441	151,814	373,447	107,196	267,300	209,739	79,895	120,798

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept 15.

move. Closing prices were about steady at Boston, steady to $1 higher at New York and Chicago, and $1–$2 higher at Philadelphia.

Lamb.—Comparatively few choice-grade lambs were available either at eastern markets or at Chicago. Total receipts were only moderate, with a fair demand, which improved late in the week. Better grades ruled firm to higher toward the close except at Boston, where some weakness developed. At Boston fresh Canadian lamb sold at $25–$27 per 100 lbs. Prices at the close were about steady at Boston, $1–$2 higher at New York, steady to $1 higher at Philadelphia, and steady to $2 higher at Chicago.

Mutton.—The demand for mutton was limited, most of the supply consisting of heavy ewes and bucks. Receipts at Philadelphia were greater than the trade would absorb, and prices declined $2–$3 during the week. At other markets little change occurred, except for a drop of $1 on good mutton at Chicago.

Pork.—At eastern markets prices on fresh pork were fairly well sustained during the greater part of the week, but increased receipts late in the week had a depressing effect. Late arrivals were sold promptly, which had a tendency to weaken the market. At Chicago receipts were very uneven during the week, but no more than moderate at any time. Cooler weather helped the demand, and prices advanced. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston and Philadelphia were steady to $1 higher, New York steady to $2 higher, and Chicago $2–$3 higher.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, September 15, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	7,818	.....	23,229
Denver	6,062	124	16,819
East St. Louis	7,514	324	939
Fort Worth	3,624	145	1,279
Indianapolis	1,014	238	433
Kansas City	32,808	3,572	8,883
Oklahoma City	5,236	.....	.....
Omaha	25,326	.....	34,344
St. Joseph	5,569	85	2,698
St. Paul	16,903	3,198	2,804
Sioux City	11,560	179	676
Wichita	3,919	.....	.....
Total	127,363	7,865	92,104
Previous week	115,547	6,086	64,229
Same week last year[1]	66,481	5,086	65,537
State destination:			
California	232	.....	.....
Colorado	2,405	124	9,642
Connecticut	43	.....	.....
Florida	29	.....	.....
Illinois	15,139	1,572	12,678
Indiana	3,964	238	1,909
Iowa	39,077	2,246	15,738
Kansas	9,302	352	5,589
Kentucky	112	.....	1,059
Maryland	204	148	194
Michigan	512	.....	7,972
Minnesota	1,971	913	1,670
Missouri	16,617	580	12,872
Nebraska	25,700	119	14,406
Nevada	548	.....	.....
New York	298	968	2,463
Ohio	2,994	.....	1,740
Oklahoma	1,674	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	3,041	419	.....
South Dakota	1,286	186	1,741
Tennessee	31	.....	.....
Texas	1,757	.....	570
Virginia	77	.....	.....
West Virginia	.....	.....	108
Wisconsin	350	.....	1,180
Wyoming	.....	.....	573
Total	127,363	7,865	92,104

[1] Denver not included.

The production of grapes in Madeira this year is estimated to be about equal to the 1921 harvest.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$10.75–11.75	$10.65–11.25	$10.15–11.10	$10.25–11.10	$10.20–11.00	.....
Good	9.50–10.75	9.60–10.65	8.75–10.15	8.50–10.25	9.25–10.20	.....
Medium	7.90– 9.50	7.50– 9.60	7.25– 8.75	7.25– 8.50	7.15– 9.25	$7.00– 8.25
Common	6.15– 7.90	5.50– 7.50	5.35– 7.25	5.25– 7.25	5.65– 7.15	5.25– 7.00
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	10.65–11.60	10.50–11.25	10.00–11.00	10.25–11.10	10.20–11.00	.....
Good	9.40–10.65	9.60–10.50	8.40–10.00	8.25–10.25	8.90–10.20	.....
Medium	7.75– 9.40	7.25– 9.60	6.85– 8.40	7.00– 8.25	6.75– 8.90	7.00– 8.00
Common	6.00– 7.75	5.00– 7.25	4.65– 6.85	4.75– 7.00	4.75– 6.75	5.00– 7.00
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	5.00– 9.50	4.50–10.25	4.90– 9.50	4.50– 9.25	4.85– 9.25	3.75– 8.50
Cows, common-choice	4.10– 8.50	3.75– 6.75	3.75– 6.85	3.50– 7.25	3.75– 7.25	3.25– 7.25
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.15– 6.85	4.00– 7.00	3.50– 5.25	3.25– 6.25	3.40– 5.65	3.50– 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	3.00– 4.10	2.50– 3.75	2.25– 3.75	2.25– 3.50	2.40– 3.75	2.25– 3.00
Canner steers	3.75– 4.50	3.00– 4.00	3.25– 4.00	2.50– 4.00	.....	2.75– 3.75
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	11.50–13.50	7.00–12.75	7.00–11.00	8.00–10.50	7.00–11.00	6.00–12.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.25– 7.50	3.50– 8.50	4.00– 7.75	5.50– 8.00	6.50– 9.00	3.50– 7.50
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.75– 8.25	5.50– 7.50	5.65– 8.40	6.00– 8.25	5.25– 8.00	4.50– 7.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.65– 7.75	5.25– 7.50	5.60– 8.25	5.75– 8.00	5.00– 7.75	4.00– 7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.00– 7.40	3.50– 7.25	4.50– 8.00	5.00– 7.75	4.00– 7.25	3.50– 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25– 5.50	3.00– 5.00	3.15– 6.25	3.25– 5.25	3.00– 6.00	2.50– 5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	6.00– 7.25	6.50– 7.75	6.75– 7.75	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00– 6.25	4.25– 6.50	5.00– 6.75	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	9.90	9.90	9.40	9.30	9.45	9.50
Bulk of sales	7.65– 9.85	9.70– 9.90	8.90– 9.30	7.40– 9.25	7.80– 9.40	7.50– 9.40
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.50– 9.60	9.60– 9.85	8.40– 9.25	8.25– 9.15	8.00– 9.25	8.00– 9.25
Med. wt. (201-250 lbs.), common-choice	9.35– 9.85	9.65– 9.90	8.55– 9.40	8.60– 9.25	8.50– 9.45	8.50– 9.50
Lt. wt. (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	9.65– 9.90	9.50– 9.90	8.40– 9.40	9.00– 9.30	8.75– 9.40	9.25– 9.50
Lt. lts. (131-150 lbs.), common-choice	9.40– 9.70	9.40– 9.75	8.50– 9.20	.....	.....	9.25– 9.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.40– 8.25	7.50– 7.85	7.50– 7.75	7.40– 8.00	7.75– 8.00	7.50– 8.00
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	7.00– 7.50	7.00– 7.50	7.25– 7.50	7.15– 7.50	7.50– 7.75	7.00– 7.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.65– 9.50	8.75– 9.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.00– 9.25	8.50– 9.25	7.25– 8.50	.....	9.00– 9.40
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	13.25–14.25	11.00–13.75	12.50–14.35	13.00–14.25	12.75–14.25	12.00–13.25
Culls and common	9.00–13.00	6.50–11.00	7.50–12.25	8.75–13.00	7.50–12.50	7.00–11.50
Feeding lambs	12.00–13.85	.....	11.50–13.50	11.50–13.75	11.25–13.50	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.00–12.00	7.75–11.00	8.25–11.00	9.00–10.75	8.00–11.00	7.50–11.00
Wethers, medium-prime	6.25– 9.25	6.00– 8.50	6.25– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	5.85– 8.00	5.00– 8.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good, and choice	3.75– 7.00	3.00– 6.00	4.25– 6.80	3.75– 6.25	3.50– 7.15	3.50– 6.25
Culls and common	2.00– 3.75	1.50– 3.00	1.50– 4.25	2.00– 3.75	1.50– 3.50	1.50– 3.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	4.50–11.25	5.00– 7.50	5.50– 8.75	.....	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 19.	Sept. 12.	Aug. 22.	Sept. 19.	Sept. 12.	Aug. 22.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.00–17.50	$16.00–16.50	$16.50–17.00	$19.00–19.50	$17.50–18.00	$18.00–18.50
Good	16.00–16.50	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00
Medium	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	13.00–15.00
Common	10.00–13.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	11.00–13.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	14.00	13.00–14.00	11.00–12.50
Medium	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–10.50	11.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	9.00–10.00
Common	8.00– 9.50	7.00– 8.50	7.00– 9.50	9.50–11.00	8.50–10.00	8.00– 9.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.00–10.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00	8.00– 9.00
Common	7.00– 7.25	6.25– 6.50	6.00– 6.50	6.50– 7.00	6.50– 8.00	6.00– 7.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–23.00	21.00–22.00	18.00–22.00
Good	18.00–19.00	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	16.00–20.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	12.00–14.00	13.00–14.00
Common	11.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–13.00	11.00	12.00–13.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	29.00–30.00	27.00–29.00	25.00–26.00	29.00–30.00	26.00–29.00	25.00–27.00
10–12 lbs. average	27.00–28.00	24.00–26.00	22.00–23.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–27.00	24.00–25.00
12–14 lbs. average	23.00–25.00	21.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	23.00–25.00	22.00–24.00	20.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	19.00–21.00	17.00–19.00	14.00–17.00	20.00–22.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00
16 lbs. and over	14.00–18.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–14.00	16.00–20.00	.....	15.00–17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.50–15.50	13.00–14.50	13.00–14.00	15.00–17.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	12.50–13.00	12.50–13.00	14.00–14.50	13.00–15.00	12.50–13.00	.....
6–8 lbs. average	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–14.00	.....	.....	14.50–15.50
Butts—						
Boston style	17.50–19.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–17.50	18.00–20.00	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	29.00–30.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	29.00–30.00	26.00–28.00	26.00–28.00
Good	27.00–28.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	26.00–28.00	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00
Medium	24.00–25.00	21.00–22.00	21.00–23.00	23.00–25.00	22.00–23.00	23.00–24.00
Common	16.00–20.00	15.00–18.00	15.00–18.00	18.00–22.00	15.00–20.00	16.00–22.00
Mutton—						
Good	15.00–17.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.50	14.00–17.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	13.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Common	7.00–10.00	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	8.00–12.00	7.00–11.00	8.00–11.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

(Concluded from page 258.)

as much as for the better grades of beef steers and in instances, medium to good killing heifers showed an upturn of 75¢ and more. Choice kosher cows and heavy heifers of similar grade were scarce and in demand up to $8.25 and $8.50, respectively. Grass-fat native cows which a week earlier dragged at $4.25 to $5.50 advanced rapidly to a $4.75 to $6 level toward the close and canners and cutters showed 25¢ gains largely, the bulk turning at $3 to $3.75.

From a dull market a week earlier, bulls responded to active buying by all interests and gained 50¢ largely, bulk of the bolognas at Chicago turning at $4.50 to $4.75, mostly the latter, with a few desirable heavy sausage bulls ranging up to $4.85 and above. In most instances small killers got the cream of the veal calf crop at Chicago, paying upward to $14 for choice calves, packers buying freely toward the week-end at $13.25 on markets which registered a 75¢ upturn, mostly, compared with a week earlier.

Western and Canadian grass steers furnished liberal supplies suitable for further development. Finishers placed liberal orders after their pastures had become rain-soaked and their late corn improved. At Chicago bulk of the desirable stockers and feeders turned within a spread of $5.25–$7.25 with bulk of the desirable feeding steers at $6.50–$7.50 and a majority of the desirable stockers at $5.50–$6.50. A few high-quality, fleshy feeders averaging 1,133 lbs. made $8.25 on country account, and well-bred, conditioned Wyoming range steers sold to feeder dealers at that price. Half-fat, feeder steers sold upward to $8.90 at Kansas City, bulk of desirable feeders at that market turning at $7–$7.75.

Hogs.—While the advance in hog prices did not assume "runaway" dimensions as was the case at times on beef steers and fat lambs, buying was equally insistent, the closing session showing the highest prices for the week, and a further contraction of the price range as heavy butchers and packing sows continued to work closer together. At the close light butcher hogs sold rather freely upward to $10 with the bulk of 180 to 230-lb. averages at $9.85–$10 and most of the 240–325-lb. butchers within a spread of $9–$9.75.

Illustrating the recent progressive upturn in packing sows, bulk of these grades at the week's high time cashed at $7.50–$8.15, compared with $6.25–$7 two weeks ago. Lights and the better grades of butchers closed largely 40¢–50¢ higher than a week earlier, while plain heavy butchers and packing grades reflected gains of 60¢–75¢. A similar trend was shown at other large markets. In Chicago's week-end trade the bulk of pigs sold around $9 and were 60¢–75¢ higher, while at St. Paul and Kansas City stock pigs were active at $8.75–$9 and were largely 50¢ higher for the week.

Lower temperatures led to an improved domestic demand and consequently higher prices for the dressed product. Marketings of packing sows and heavy butchers decreased and spring crop offerings were more in evidence at practically all markets. Not only were packing sows fewer but extremely heavy rough sows were less in evicence, especially at St. Paul, where the average weight for the first three days of the week stood at 236 lbs., compared with 250 lbs. during the corresponding three days a week earlier.

CASH LARD ABOVE FUTURES.

Cash lard is selling above near-by futures and the domestic distribution of that product is broad as exemplified by a recent reduction in storage holdings. While export buying showed much smaller volume than a year ago, moderate supplies of lard and other pork products are moving abroad, England taking liberal supplies of hams and fresh pork loins. Difficulties in southeastern Europe may increase export shipments of dressed meat products but in case this call develops canned beef will probably be utilized more extensively.

One of the features of the week's trade was the lack of finish shown by light hogs, many of these reflecting insufficent corn feeding to maintain prices on a par with those of 200 to 225-lb offerings. Consequently light butchers commanded a premium over lights at most market centers. Shippers bought about 24,000 hogs at Chicago.

Sheep.—Lower temperatures, less than normal marketings from the range, short receipts at eastern markets, further broadening of demand for feeding stock and clearing skies in the labor situation, all contributed to general advances in sheep and lamb values. The week closed at the high point with a top of $14, recorded at Chicago on both fat native and western lambs. This was the highest price scored since the range movement started.

Fat lambs closed $1–$1.25 higher for the week, yearlings and heavy sheep registering 75¢–$1 gains, handy fat sheep 25¢–50¢ upturns and feeding lambs a 50¢–75¢ advance. Eastern killers were forced into western markets to supply their needs for fat lambs, competition from that source assisting materially in the sharp upward price revision.

River markets kept pace with Chicago's advance and were relatively higher on some classes. Omaha scored a $14 top on fat range lambs and $13.25 on feeders at the week-end. Western yearling breeding ewes at Chicago lost some of their recent price premium over more matured breeders, best yearling ewes stopping at $11.25, while 2-year-old range breeding ewes sold upward to $9 and the bulk of mixed 2-year-olds to full mouths at $6.50–$8, depending on weight, quality, and condition. Fat heavy ewes sold largely at $4–$4.75, handy weights to $6.60 with $7 quotable at the close for choice. Aged Montana wethers at $7.25–$7.50 were of desirable weight but lacked high flesh condition as did 79-lb. dry-fed yearling wethers at $11.

Opening, Sept. 18.—Practically all kinds of live stock sold actively denoting a broad consumptive demand. Selling was strong to 15¢ higher, the better grades of beef steers at Chicago scoring a new high top for the year at $11.65. Strictly choice yearlings reached $11.50, and well-conditioned Montana grassers scored $9.50. Light hogs topped at $10.10, a strong to 10¢ higher market. At the close most of the advance was lost. Although weak to a shade lower at the start, fat lambs later sold fully steady and both natives and westerns sold upward to $14. Stocker and feeder cattle and feeder lambs were active at strong to 25¢ higher prices. Feeder lambs brought $13.75. Light native ewes reached $7 to killers, with bulk of heavies at $4–$4.75.

Beef cows and heifers sold unevenly strong to 15¢ higher, canners, bulls, and calves selling largely steady to strong. Desirable bologna bulls sold upward to $5 and above. Packers absorbed the bulk of desirable veal calves at around $13.

Bulk of the 180–230-lb. hogs cashed at $10–$10.10 with the bulk of 250–325-lb. butchers at $9.25–$9.70. Packing sows sold mostly at $8–$8.50 and pigs at $8.50–$9.10.

AUGUST MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers ... carcasses	14,346	14,560	38,361	38,270	13,635	14,769
Cows ... do	4,748	4,753	2,259	2,511	2,311	2,425
Bulls ... do	427	293	693	779	371	357
Veal ... do	4,318	2,687	42,492	39,492	7,700	8,239
Hogs ... do	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....
Lamb ... do	58,636	67,570	92,678	110,199	29,649	40,221
Mutton ... do	1,838	2,638	23,049	29,921	6,263	9,092
Goats ... do	.....	452	60	.....	.....	.....
Pork cuts ... pounds	865,387	853,849	3,847,067	2,122,581	1,194,663	1,619,814
Beef cuts ... do	.....	10,429	1,015,142	488,054	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle ... carcasses	6,849	7,891	46,946	47,644	9,386	9,828
Calves ... do	11,391	13,389	63,468	63,189	5,867	5,912
Hogs ... do	69,274	64,372	160,407	155,856	67,543	64,418
Sheep ... do	40,258	45,067	222,144	237,665	24,386	28,934
Goats ... do	25	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle ... do	322	202	429	111	686	877
Calves ... do	127	273	4,469	4,484	4,723	2,657
Hogs ... do	4,155	4,146	15	55	619	438
Sheep ... do	.....	3	1	17	11,040	10,173

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Sept. 15.	Sept. 8.	Aug. 18.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average	$21.00–22.00	$22.00–22.50	$22.00–24.50
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average	23.50–25.00	23.50–25.00	26.00–27.50
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average	12.75–16.00	13.75–16.50	14.75–17.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average	25.00–28.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average	32.00–35.50	33.00–36.00	33.00–36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average	16.00–16.25	15.25–16.25	15.50–16.50
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average	12.00–13.25	13.00–13.75	12.00–13.50
Pure lard, tierces	11.25–13.50	12.00–13.75	12.00–14.00
Compound lard, tierces	11.00–12.50	11.50–12.75	12.25–13.50

While the carlot supply of early cabbage was one-third larger than last season, the shipments from the midseason sections have been about the same as a year ago.

MORE CATTLE BEING FED IN FLINT HILLS SECTION, KANSAS

Receipts at 54 Shipping Points for Seven Months Were 5,976 Carloads—Shipments also Large.

About 12% more feeding cattle were shipped into the Flint Hills section of Kansas this year than last, according to a survey recently made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Up to Aug. 1, 1922, actual receipts of cattle at 54 shipping points located in the 11 counties which comprise the bulk of the Flint Hills section amounted to 5,976 carloads or approximately 197,000 head. During the corresponding period of 1921 these same stations received 5,284 carloads or about 175,000 head.

The heaviest movement into these pastures normally occurs in April and May. During those two months of this year shipments into the territory amounted to 4,925 cars, or about 163,000 head, compared with 4,606 cars, or about 152,000 head, during the corresponding months of 1921.

Total receipts of cattle from all sources at the 54 stations covered by the survey, during the full calendar year 1921 amounted to 6,120 carloads or approximately 202,000 head which was only 5,000 more cattle than were received during the first seven months of the current year.

MOVEMENT EARLY THIS YEAR.

The main marketward movement of cattle from the Flint Hills district usually begins in July and extends to the middle of December, normally reaching a peak around the middle of September. Because of the excellent pasture throughout the present season the outgoing movement began earlier than usual. During July, 746 cars were shipped out, compared with 538 cars during the corresponding month of 1921. During the first 15 days of August this year approximately 1,000 carloads went to market compared with 1,718 carloads for the entire month of August a year ago.

The total market movement from the 54 stations, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1921, amounted to 10,022 carloads or about 231,000 head. Of this number 6,847 cars were marketed between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31.

Although the fact that approximately 22,000 more cattle were put on feed in the Flint Hills district this season than last might lead to the expectation that shipments during the remainder of the season will show a corresponding increase, certain factors may prevent such an occurrence. The first is the fact that up to Aug. 15 shipments to market this year were nearly 10,000 greater than a year ago.

It is generally conceded that the clean up of stock in this section was unusually heavy in 1921. This was indicated by the fact that during the year approximately 29,000 more cattle were shipped out of the district than were shipped in. This leads to the belief that a considerable number of cattle were marketed that had come into the district as calves a year or two earlier.

Furthermore, the business depression and money stringency which was so much in evidence in 1921 undoubtedly forced a great many feeders to market their stock much more closely than usual. If the foregoing is a safe assumption it does not seem improbable that feeders in the Flint Hills district may retain a certain portion of the cattle shipped in this year for restocking purposes. In that event the surplus which will go to market during the rest of the season may be no greater than a year ago.

AVERAGE PRICES OF LIVE STOCK AND MEATS, AUGUST, 1921 AND 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

Live stock.	Chicago.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		E. St. Louis.		S. St. Paul.		S. St. Joseph.
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1922 [1]
CATTLE.											
Beef steers:											
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—											
Choice and prime	$9.98	$10.52	$9.70	$10.28	$9.56	$10.27	$9.74	$10.47	.....	.....	$10.28
Good	9.06	9.68	8.74	9.38	8.64	9.62	9.06	9.81	$8.55	.....	9.48
Medium	7.81	8.65	7.30	8.08	7.49	8.59	7.71	8.53	7.27	$7.90	8.08
Common	6.46	7.27	5.67	6.59	6.07	6.90	6.13	6.60	5.75	6.53	6.29
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—											
Choice and prime	10.19	10.45	9.85	10.12	9.81	10.21	9.91	10.32	.....	.....	10.20
Good	9.18	9.59	8.84	9.13	8.82	9.49	9.16	9.66	8.82	.....	9.34
Medium	7.73	8.56	7.13	7.75	7.36	8.31	7.66	8.46	7.55	7.92	7.79
Common	6.09	7.14	5.22	5.98	5.64	6.53	5.84	6.16	5.57	6.40	5.92
Butcher cattle:											
Heifers, common to choice	6.42	7.04	5.88	6.76	6.39	6.97	7.20	7.56	5.77	6.21	6.93
Cows, common to choice	5.35	6.07	4.42	5.11	5.02	5.60	4.68	5.05	4.87	5.31	5.55
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.21	5.14	4.28	4.20	4.98	4.76	4.80	4.94	4.09	4.55	4.39
Canners and cutters:											
Cows and heifers	2.95	3.30	2.55	2.92	2.86	3.15	2.51	3.04	2.29	2.82	3.14
Canner steers	3.25	4.28	2.78	3.50	3.06	3.49	3.16	3.48	2.57	3.34	.....
Veal calves:											
Light to med. wt., med. to choice	9.39	10.88	6.98	8.42	7.24	8.70	7.60	8.92	6.43	7.16	8.18
Heavy weight, common to choice	5.45	6.20	5.14	6.24	5.47	6.52	6.12	5.69	4.59	5.33	6.99
Feeder steers:											
1,001 lbs. up, common to choice	6.55	6.71	6.61	7.21	6.69	7.09	6.15	6.49	5.58	5.93	6.64
750–1,000 lbs., common to choice	6.25	6.55	6.16	7.11	6.18	6.81	5.83	6.28	5.19	5.68	6.56
Stock cattle:											
Steers, common to choice	5.33	6.13	5.12	6.31	5.32	6.35	5.00	5.40	4.73	5.32	5.86
Cows and heifers, com. to choice	4.00	4.52	3.64	4.51	4.03	4.54	4.12	4.12	3.52	4.04	4.33
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	5.93	7.29	6.34	7.42	6.05	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, common and medium	.....	.....	4.07	5.44	4.77	5.96	5.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
HOGS.											
Top	11.85	11.00	11.25	10.40	11.10	10.40	11.80	11.00	11.40	10.60	10.20
Bulk of sales	9.23	8.58	9.23	8.94	8.59	8.23	10.14	9.70	8.53	8.09	8.76
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to choice	9.47	8.88	8.97	8.77	8.84	8.53	9.59	9.14	8.56	8.46	8.46
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to choice	10.07	9.50	9.29	9.03	9.31	8.94	10.14	9.59	8.91	8.79	9.10
Light (151–200 lbs.) com. to choice	10.25	9.84	9.35	9.02	9.48	9.22	10.32	9.82	9.61	9.39	9.25
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to choice	9.95	9.66	9.20	9.03	.....	.....	10.09	9.73	.....	.....	.....
Packing sows:											
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	8.32	7.54	7.61	7.31	8.04	7.50	7.84	7.24	7.71	7.12	7.35
Rough (200 lbs. up)	7.86	6.98	7.00	7.01	7.49	7.08	7.38	6.96	7.36	6.62	7.05
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to choice	9.35	9.03	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.23	9.29	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to ch.	.....	.....	8.67	9.16	8.58	8.56	8.44	8.81	8.90	9.25	.....
SHEEP.											
Lambs:											
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	9.14	12.38	8.81	11.76	8.65	12.11	8.08	11.43	8.21	11.51	11.96
Culls and common	6.33	9.96	5.75	8.46	6.15	9.63	5.44	8.03	5.42	8.57	8.99
Feeder, med. to choice	7.15	12.08	6.50	.....	6.81	10.91	.....	.....	5.85	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	6.94	9.83	5.65	9.05	5.96	9.24	5.56	9.03	5.77	9.08	8.82
Wethers, med. to prime	5.11	7.44	4.65	7.24	4.92	7.17	4.52	6.77	4.45	6.37	6.91
Ewes, medium to choice	4.10	5.55	3.78	5.90	3.76	5.33	3.62	4.39	3.36	5.02	5.45
Ewes, culls and common	2.18	2.98	1.98	3.35	1.81	2.89	1.88	2.04	1.59	2.77	2.73
Breeding ewes, full mouth to yearling	4.87	8.26	4.37	7.20	.....	.....	.....	6.70	.....	.....	.....

Meats.	Chicago.		New York.		Boston.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
BEEF AND VEAL.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	$17.17	$16.33	$18.33	$17.52	$16.85	$16.42	$17.37	$17.16
Good	15.74	15.16	15.85	16.00	15.71	15.82	16.00	16.10
Medium	12.99	13.94	13.40	12.98	13.85	13.86	13.57	13.15
Common	10.51	10.12	10.35	9.86	11.93	11.04	10.41	9.08
Cow—								
Good	12.36	11.56	12.42	11.60	12.82	11.79	.....	9.89
Medium	11.28	10.36	10.52	9.54	10.83	10.26	10.52	8.72
Common	9.45	8.46	9.04	8.50	9.91	9.10	9.08	7.60
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	8.94	.....	8.54	.....	.....
Common	8.61	6.80	8.74	7.18	.....	7.26	8.42	7.12
Veal:								
Choice	17.72	18.56	20.08	19.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	15.52	16.54	16.88	15.66	.....	.....	17.10	17.41
Medium	12.70	13.80	14.12	13.10	11.18	12.69	14.34	14.72
Common	10.00	10.98	11.28	12.10	9.75	10.64	11.67	11.80
PORK AND LARD								
Fresh pork cuts:								
Hams, 12–16 av	24.60	19.90	26.30	21.95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loins—								
8–10 lbs	29.00	25.54	27.98	25.14	26.68	23.37	26.64	24.38
10–12 lbs	26.88	22.96	25.82	23.19	25.54	22.09	25.48	23.16
12–14 lbs	23.26	19.45	23.12	20.48	22.56	20.24	22.54	19.92
14–16 lbs	20.10	16.54	20.04	17.98	19.22	17.85	20.14	17.32
16 lbs. over	16.66	14.20	17.38	15.79	16.78	14.78	.....	.....
Shoulders—								
Skinned	14.96	14.01	15.96	15.54	.....	.....	14.61	14.83
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs	13.91	13.82	.....	.....	16.03	15.23	.....	14.10
6–8 lbs	12.94	12.93	13.38	14.92	15.42	14.58	.....	.....
Butts, Boston style	18.52	16.88	17.33	18.26	.....	.....	16.88	17.55
Spare ribs	8.26	7.73	8.00	10.10	8.50	10.50	.....	.....
Cured pork cuts:								
Hams, smoked	29.50	24.09	31.86	26.40	33.00	25.20	31.80	26.55
Shoulders, picnics, smoked	17.45	16.33	17.72	16.15	16.45	14.55	16.15	15.75
Bacon, breakfast	27.30	26.65	29.56	30.80	27.60	25.10	30.00	27.50
Lard	13.65	13.30	13.58	13.18	13.35	12.95	13.00	12.90
Lard compound	11.73	12.90	11.20	12.97	10.35	12.95	11.50	12.90
LAMB AND MUTTON.								
Lamb:								
Choice	23.02	26.46	23.34	26.61	23.83	26.44	24.58	27.88
Good	20.46	27.50	21.23	24.04	22.06	25.06	22.96	25.86
Medium	18.22	22.00	19.12	22.98	19.44	21.54	20.84	23.44
Common	15.50	17.28	14.44	19.32	16.43	16.40	16.46	17.24
Mutton:								
Good	12.26	14.50	12.28	15.15	12.03	13.95	14.44	17.18
Medium	10.34	11.00	10.56	12.31	11.74	11.32	12.64	14.84
Common	7.84	7.00	7.78	9.36	8.15	8.24	10.20	10.84

[1] So. St. Joseph did not report in 1921.

Dairy and Poultry

RAINS AND COOLER WEATHER CAUSE EASY BUTTER MARKETS

Poor Quality and Heavy Storage Holdings Also Factors—Fancy Grades Stronger at Close.

Butter markets became easy and unsettled early in the week ending Sept. 16. The factors principally responsible for this condition were beneficial rains and cooler weather together with the preliminary storage report issued Sept. 1, which showed that total holdings in the United States were considerably heavier than was generally expected.

Toward the close of the previous week general rains and cooler weather were reported, and the effect on the markets was almost immediate. This condition meant that, although production could probably not be restored to the previous level, more fancy butter would soon appear on the markets and since the scarcity of fine marks was an important price sustaining influence, it was feared that price declines might result. Lack of confidence in the higher level of prices among both receivers and jobbers soon became general and the tone of the market became easier, a condition which carried over into the week under review.

FANCY BUTTER HOLDS STEADY.

On Monday and Tuesday all markets were easy and unsettled, and if desirable table grades had not been actually scarce, it is doubtful whether price declines on top scores could have been prevented. Undergrades did accumulate and all underscore marks were weak and unsettled the entire week. Chicago receivers who were unwilling to carry stocks any longer, began to offer concessions which finally resulted in a fair clearance of all grades though at slightly lower prices.

At New York an interest in 86–88 scores was brought about very largely by export inquiry which, although it did not result in actual business, did help to create a little stronger feeling on the market. Undergrades continued slow at Boston and Philadelphia, but these markets gained in strength during the latter part of the week. At the close all markets were firm on fancy butter and fairly steady on the lower grades.

One of the factors of greatest influence on the markets was that of quality. Practically all of the week's receipts were made under hot weather conditions, and, as a result, quality was very poor. Not only was fancy butter scarce, but it was hard to find lots which did not show rapid deterioration with age. That butter scored 92 one day meant nothing to the buyer, for frequently the same lot would not score more than 91 or 90 the next day. This condition made trading very unsatisfactory. Buyers, in order to play safe on quality, became extremely critical and often demanded butter scoring one to two points above their usual requirements.

QUICK SALES OFTEN NECESSARY.

Receivers were forced not only to accept lower prices because of the lower quality, but oftentimes found it necessary to offer further concessions because of the poor keeping quality and the necessity of quick sales.

The unsettled conditions on the fresh butter market made short held and storage butter more attractive. That many buyers actually are using storage goods is shown by the steady decrease of the holdings in the four markets, amounting to over 1,000,000 lbs. a week. At Boston several of the large buyers are reported to be using storage butter exclusively. While some storage goods are changing hands in the other markets the bulk of the withdrawals from storage has consisted of short held goods which were salable at profits.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	39½	38¾	40	39	42½
Tuesday	39½	38½	40	39	43¾
Wednesday	39½	38½	40	39	45
Thursday	39½	38½	40	39	44¾
Friday	40	38½	40½	39½	45
Saturday	40	38½	41	39½	45
Average for week	39.67	38.54	40.25	39.17	44.33
Previous week	39.20	38.00	39.70	38.80	42.00
Corresponding week last year	43.83	42.13	44.00	43.75	43.91

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins).	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20¾–21½	20 –20½	22 –22½	21¾	.....
Tuesday	20¾–21½	20¼–20½	22 –22½	23½	19⅜
Wednesday	21 –21½	20¼–20½	22 –22½	23½	19½
Thursday	.....	20¼–20½	22 –22½	23½	.....
Friday	.....	20¼–20½	22 –22½	23½	.....
Saturday	.....	20½–20½	22 –22½	23½	19¾
Average for week	21.17	20.35	22.25	23.21	19.54
Previous week	20.67	20.13	22.15	20.75	19.85
Corresponding week last year	20.75	19.27	21.00	21.33	18.96

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	35½	Friday	36¼
Tuesday	35	Saturday	35¼
Wednesday	36		
Thursday	36	Average	35.83

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Sept. 16.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,862,662	11,746,880	11,541,326
Receipts since Jan. 1	497,032,488	487,169,826	426,381,580
Put into cold storage	1,437,009	1,295,825	2,185,002
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,641,594	2,895,588	2,895,876
Change during week	−1,204,585	−1,599,763	−710,874
Total holdings	61,729,128	62,933,713	58,543,296
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,934,425	3,701,582	3,474,464
Receipts since Jan. 1	142,961,931	139,027,506	133,831,215
Put into cold storage	1,368,336	967,747	1,806,231
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,557,677	1,391,817	1,254,693
Change during week	−189,341	−424,070	+551,538
Total holdings	19,933,411	20,122,752	17,864,218
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	3,622,577	3,725,544	4,183,624
Receipts since Jan. 1	131,876,406	128,253,829	117,212,983
Put into cold storage	1,238,844	1,639,609	1,740,608
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,837,100	2,514,559	988,530
Change during week	−598,256	−874,950	−757,078
Total holdings	18,949,892	19,548,148	16,954,672
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	200,936	191,023	207,184
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,996,513	13,795,577	12,912,980
Put into cold storage	23,844	14,271	27,792
Withdrawn from cold storage	162,785	[1] 167,721	106,925
Change during week	−138,941	[1] −153,450	−79,133
Total holdings	4,396,634	[1] 4,535,575	3,405,575

[1] Corrected figure.

ACTIVITY AT COUNTRY POINTS STRENGTHENS CHEESE MARKET

Prices Advance on All Styles in New York City—Increasing Demand for Short Held Goods.

Somewhat heavier trading and a general feeling of more confidence were features of cheese markets during the week ending Sept. 16. A firmer feeling was evident when the week opened, but it was not until after a few days had passed during which goods moved on a fairly active scale that dealers all around tightened up on selling and held more or less firmly to asking prices.

It was the business at country points that placed markets in their stronger position. Stocks in the distributing markets do not appear at all burdensome, but buying there is still more or less conservative, especially on fresh goods, because of the approaching cooler weather and the increasing tendency to take held goods in preference to fresh.

Considerable quantities of short held cheese are moving at New York, and current receipts include some short held goods from warehouses up State which dealers are bringing in to supply current needs. New York State primary markets seem to have shared in the firmness which prevailed in Wisconsin to such an extent that some dealers have been asking premiums, although with only limited success. In the New York City market, however, price advances did occur during the week on all styles.

Quality of current receipts at warehouses in Wisconsin show the bad effects of hot weather, and along with the resulting scarcity of fancy cheese, supplies of all grades have lightened as production has fallen off. Dealers are more optimistic of the immediate outlook than for some time. Southern demand has already picked up, and inquiries are being received from buyers who usually are in the market for supplies a little later in the year. The upward tendency of butter markets has also lent support to the general situation.

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING JULY, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Eggs in the shell.	Dried and frozen eggs.	Egg albumen.
	Dozen.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Germany	.....	44,209	.....
United Kingdom	.....	2,100	.....
Canada	36,067	25,800	.....
China	542	1,993,595	918,784
Hongkong	12,312	4,325	.....
All other countries	300	.....	.....
Total:			
July, 1922	49,221	2,070,029	918,784
July, 1921	75,167	1,047,459	98,585
Jan. to July, 1922	681,410	6,910,406	4,990,955
Jan. to July, 1921	2,546,334	7,246,021	1,421,104

EXPORTS OF EGGS DURING JULY, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Eggs in the shell.	Eggs and yolks: dried, frozen, and canned.	Egg albumen.
	Dozen.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	198,000	.....	.....
Canada	163,999	15,926	10
Honduras	11,600	.....	.....
Panama	60,600	.....	.....
Mexico	867,741	.....	.....
Cuba	1,220,580	.....	7,500
Chile	.....	519	.....
All other countries	5,980	391	20
Total:			
July, 1922	2,528,500	16,836	7,530
July, 1921	2,113,640	(1)	(2)
Jan. to July, 1922	17,186,390	401,094	[3] 12,971
Jan. to July, 1921	16,300,444	(1)	(2)

[1] Given in value only.
[2] Not separately stated.
[3] Total for June, 1922, has been revised and should read 652 not 96,796.

REPORT OF THE FLUID MILK MARKET FOR SEPTEMBER.

Wholesale and Retail Milk Prices at Cities.
[Per quart.]

State.	City.	Dealers' buying price at city.	Selling price.[1] On routes. Wholesale trade.		Selling price.[1] On routes. Family trade.	Selling price.[1] At retail stores.	Prevailing B. F. test of milk. sold.
		Bulk.	Bulk.	Bottles.	Bottles.	Bottles.	
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Per cent.
Alabama	Mobile	.....	6.25-10	8.75-11.25	10-15	12-15	3.5
Arkansas	Little Rock	4.51	8.75	10	13	13	4.0
California	Fresno	.....	6.25	11.5	13	13	3.7
	Long Beach	6.77	10	12	14	14	.....
	Los Angeles	6.77	11.25	13	14	14	4.0
	San Diego	7.52	10.4	12.75	15	15	3.8
	San Francisco	6.68	9.83	10	12-13	12-13	3.75-4.0
Colorado	Colorado Springs	5.20	6.25	9	10	10-11	3.3 -3.7
	Denver	4.13	7.5	8	9-10	9-10	3.1 -3.6
Connecticut	Hartford	8.06	10 -12	12 -13	14-15	13-15	3.8
	New Haven	8.06	11.5	13	14-15	15	3.8
Delaware	Wilmington	5.18	9	11	11	12-13	3.7-3.8
District of Columbia	Washington	6.25	9	9 -11	13	10-15	3.5 -4.0
Florida	Jacksonville	9.99	12.5 -13.75	14 -15	16-18	16-17	4.2
	Miami	11.60-12.89	12.5 -17.5	12.5-20	15-25	15-25	3.5-4.5
	Tampa	9.99	13.75	14	18	18	.....
Georgia	Atlanta	5.27	8.75-10	10	15	.....	.....
Illinois	Chicago	5.37	6-10	11	12	12	3.5-3.7
	Peoria	4.29	7	9	12	11	3.5
	Rockford	4.62- 4.84	7- 7.5	8	10	10	3.6
Indiana	Indianapolis	3.61- 3.76	6.75- 7.5	8 -8.5	10	10	3.6-3.8
	Evansville	4.31	7.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Fort Wayne	4.29	9	10	12	12	3.6
	South Bend	4.94	8	9	11	11	3.7
Iowa	Des Moines	5.27	7.5 - 8.75	9 -10	12	10-12	3.5-3.7
	Burlington	4.73	6.25	.....	8.33	10	3.5
	Davenport	4.94	6.25	8	10	10	3.6
Kansas	Kansas City	4.64	9	.....	11	.....	.....
	Topeka	3.76	6.25- 7.5	8 - 9	10	9-10	3.25
Kentucky	Lexington	5.37- 5.48	8.75	10	14	13-14	4.0-4.5
	Louisville	4.17	7	9	11	11	3.8
Louisiana	Alexandria	6.24	8.75	10	13	13	4.0
	New Orleans	6.53	8.75	12	.....	14	4.0
Maryland	Baltimore	5.87	8.5 - 9	12	12	12	4.0-4.1
Massachusetts	Boston	6.83- 7.33	8.5	11	13.5	11	3.7
	Fall River	7.61	10	10 -11	13	12-13	3.35
	Pittsfield	6.27	10	11	13	9-13	3.7
	Springfield	6.33	10	11	13	12	3.7
Michigan	Bay City	4.29	7	8	10	8	3.7
	Detroit	5.69	9.5	10.5-11	13	12-13	3.6-3.7
	Grand Rapids	4.29- 4.99	7	8	10	9-10	3.2-3.8
	Battle Creek	5.37	7.5	8	10	10	3.8
	Kalamazoo	6.88	9.5	11.5	13	13	3.8
Minnesota	Minneapolis	5.80	7.5 - 8.75	9 - 9.5	11	11	3.5-3.7
	Duluth	5.37	7.5	9	11	9-11	3.7-3.8
	St. Paul	5.8	8.75	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Winona	6.06	7.75	.....	10	10	3.5
Missouri	Kansas City	4.62	8 - 8.75	7 -10	9-11	7-14	3.6-3.8
	St. Louis	5.27- 5.65	8.25	10	12	9-12	3.5-3.7
Montana	Butte	4.51	7.5	8.75-10	12-12.5	10-12.5	3.4-3.6
Nebraska	Lincoln	3.95	6.5	8.5	10	10	3.5
Nevada	Carson City	6.02	8.75	10	10	10	3.5
New Jersey	Trenton	5.80	8 - 9	11	11	13	.....
New Mexico	Albuquerque	7.18	11.25	12.5	15	15	4.0
New York	Albany	6.79	9	13	14	15	3.6
	Buffalo	6.66	.....	11.5	13	13	.....
	New York	[2] 5.80- 6.66	10 -11	14 -15	15	15-16	3.6-3.8
	Rochester	7.30	10	11	13	.....	3.7
North Carolina	Asheville	6.02	10	12	15	15	4.0
	Biltmore	6.02	.....	12 -14	14	12-14	4.0
North Dakota	Fargo	4.49	6.25	8	.....	10	3.5
	Jamestown	4.84	7	8	10	10	3.5
Ohio	Akron	6.45	8.5	9	11	11	.....
	Cleveland	5.15-5.37	7.5 - 8.5	8-9	10-12	9-12	3.5
	Cincinnati	5.37	9	11	12	12	3.5
	Toledo	4.62-5.16	9	9 - 9.5	11	11	3-3.6
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	3.76-4.13	8.75	10	12-14	12	3.5
	Tulsa	4.51	10	12	15	15-16	4.0
Oregon	Astoria	4.83	10	12	12	12	3.8
	Portland	4.40	8.75	9	12	11	4.0
	Salem	4.73	8	9.5	12	12	4.3
Pennsylvania	Altoona	4.7-4.99	8.5	9	11	11	3.8-4.0
	Erie	4.89-5.89	8.5	9.5	11	11	3.8
	Harrisburg	4.57	9.5	9.5	11	11	3.5
	Philadelphia	5.24-5.80	8 - 9	10 -11	11	11-12	3.8-4.0
	Scranton	7.04	10	12	.....	13	3.6
Rhode Island	Newport	7.82	12	12	14	14	3.96
	Providence	7.33	10	11	14	.....	3.7
South Carolina	Charleston	7.99	12	15	18	18-20	3.8
South Dakota	Sioux Falls	4.29	7.5	8	10	10	3.5-3.6
Tennessee	Chattanooga	3.76	10	10	12	14	4.0
	Nashville	3.91	8 - 8.25	9	11	11	4.1-4.2
Texas	Dallas	5.59	10	12	15	14-15	4.0
	El Paso	5.37	7.5	9	13	11-13	4.0
	Galveston	4.99-6.24	10 -12.5	12.5	15	12-15	4.0
	Houston	4.51-6.02	8.75	10	14-15	10-14	4.0
Virginia	Newport News	7.50	10	12.5	.....	15	3.8
	Richmond	7.44-7.69	10	12	13	.....	3.8
Washington	Seattle	5.80	9	9.5	13	11	.....
	Spokane	5.27-5.60	9	10	12	12	3.6-3.7
West Virginia	Clarksburg	5.48	8.75	12	13	15	3.8
Wisconsin	Eau Claire	4.38	7	7.5	9	9	3.7
	Madison	4.08	.....	7	8	8	3.7
	Milwaukee	4.85-4.94	6.5	7.5	9	8-9	3.5-3.6
	Wausau: First half month.	3.76	.....	7	8	8	3.5
	Wausau: Second half month.	4.29					

[1] These prices represent standard or grade B milk, which is the grade most commonly sold, the butter-fat content varying from 3.5% to 4.5% in different cities.
[2] The dealers' buying price for New York City applies to milk purchased in the 200-210-mile zone.

Prices Paid Producers at Country Points[1] for Standard or Grade B Milk. (3.5% butter fat.)

Section.	Number of local markets.	Range of prices per 100 lbs.	Average price.
New England	10	$2.69-$3.42	$3.03
Middle Atlantic	13	1.96- 3.12	2.48
East North Central	25	1.40- 2.89	1.90
West North Central	16	1.50- 2.52	1.99
South Atlantic	11	2.09- 4.70	2.95
East South Central	4	1.35- 2.32	1.72
West South Central	8	1.56- 2.72	2.14
Mountain	5	1.37- 2.17	1.88
Pacific	8	1.77- 3.20	2.42
United States	100	1.35- 4.70	2.28

[1] The prices at country points apply to milk delivered direct by farmers in their own cans to local milk shipping stations and near-by city milk plants. They show the range and average of prices actually received by producers supplying cities and differ from the dealers' buying prices by the costs of transportation applicable to different shipping points. The price per 100 lbs. may be reduced to price per quart by dividing by 46.53.

Comparison of September and August Prices for Same Markets.

Section.	Number of local markets.	Average for— Sept. 1922.	Aug. 1922.	Sept. 1921.
New England	9	$3.08	$3.00	$3.77
Middle Atlantic	10	2.41	2.39	3.12
East North Central	20	1.99	1.93	2.47
West North Central	14	2.02	1.96	2.41
South Atlantic	10	3.03	2.98	3.73
East South Central	4	1.72	1.63	2.54
West South Central	7	2.22	2.18	2.65
Mountain	5	1.88	1.81	2.51
Pacific	7	2.31	2.27	2.88
United States	86	2.31	2.25	2.84

Retail Prices of Special Milk, Cream, and Buttermilk.

Cities.	Special milk per quart.	Certified milk per quart.	Light cream (18-20% B. F.) per half pint.	Cultured buttermilk per quart.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Boston	17	25	.....	9.5
New York	18	27-28	30	12
Philadelphia	14	28	14	11
Cincinnati	15	24	14	9
Chicago	23	25	16	10-24
Minneapolis	.....	21	14	10-13
St. Louis	18	25	16-17	10-20
Washington	16-20	30	15	12
Jacksonville	.....	.....	20	.....
New Orleans	18	30	17	12
Nashville	18	.....	16	9
Spokane	18-18.5	.....	15	10-12
San Francisco	.....	23	15	8
Average of above cities	17.72	25.85	16.87	11.41

Prices offered potato growers in western Nebraska are extremely low, and it is reported that some of the poorer fields will be left to be harvested by the hogs.

The Florida citrus crop is estimated at 15,000,000 boxes, including 8,400,000 of oranges and tangerines and 6,600,000 of grapefruit, compared with 7,300,000 and and 6,000,000, respectively, last season.

On June 27 about 630 cars of cantaloupes moved from the Imperial Valley, Calif. On the basis of standard crates of 45 melons each, that one day's shipments consisted of more than 9,400,000 cantaloupes. If all the cars had been combined into one train, the engine would have been 5 miles ahead of the caboose.

The commercial production of alfalfa seed occurs almost entirely west of the 95th meridian. The movement from growers' hands depends upon weather conditions and whether seed is harvested from the second or third crop.

Fruits and Vegetables

INCREASED SHIPMENTS CAUSE LOWER PRICES DURING MONTH

Potatoes Comprise Nearly One-fifth of Total Movement—Apples Lower Than Last Year.

Increased shipments of fruits and vegetables kept markets well supplied during the four weeks ending Sept. 16. Movement of 14 leading lines during that period averaged over 18,000 cars a week. Potatoes comprised nearly one-fifth of the movement, while peaches filled nearly 12,000 cars and pears over 6,000. Markets weakened under heavy supplies and prices were generally lower for most lines, although potatoes assumed a slightly stronger tone the middle of September. Apples were bringing scarcely more than one third the price of a year ago, and peaches less than half.

Potatoes.—The car-lot movement of potatoes which had averaged 4,000 cars a week during August decreased during the early part of September to about 525 cars daily. Shipments for August were 17,396 cars compared with 16,115 for August, 1921. The season's movement to Sept. 15 was nearly 10,000 cars ahead of last season to the same date. Prices had reached a low point following heavy shipments but assumed a decided upward trend toward the middle of September, particularly in the Middle West. Markets were beginning to be supplied with standard late varieties and a steady to firm tone prevailed. Demand was good at Idaho and Minnesota shipping points where haulings were light, but moderate in Maine and New Jersey where heavier supplies reached distributing points.

MAINE POTATOES SLOW AND DULL.

Northern and Eastern Round Whites ranged $1–$1.10 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. for best sacked stock the middle of September. Maine Cobblers in bulk were slow and dull at 55¢–60¢. Western Rurals closed at a similar range. In consuming markets New Jersey Cobblers and Giants brought 75¢–$1 in eastern cities and advanced to $1.55 in the Middle West. Maine Cobblers were slow and weak in Boston and New York at $1.10–$1.20. Northern Round Whites and Western Rurals strengthened in midwestern markets to $1.40–$1.75. Partly graded Early and Red River Ohios ranged $1.10–$1.35.

Peaches.—New York State took the lead in peach shipments the week ending Sept. 9 with a total of 1,830 cars. This was the heaviest weekly movement for the season from any State except California, which shipped 1,954 cars the second week in August. The season's shipments have filled 26,437 cars, about 1,000 more than last season to the same date. Supplies have been liberal in consuming centers and prices declined. New York and Michigan Elbertas ranged $2–$2.50 per bu. in the Middle West, New York stock selling lower in eastern markets at $1–$2. Colorado fruit was firm in Kansas City and St. Louis at $2–$3.

Apples.—Carlot shipments of apples to Sept. 9 filled 8,227 cars from barrel sections, compared with 4,347 to the same date a year ago, and 1,606 from box sections compared with 1,966. New York Wealthys and Rhode Island Greenings sold in leading wholesale markets at $2.25–$3.25 per bbl. compared with $8.50–$9 a year ago. Missouri and Illinois Jonathans ranged slightly higher at $3.50–$4. California boxed Gravensteins brought $1.25–$2.15 compared with $2–$3 last season.

Cantaloupes.—The middle of September found the cantaloupe season drawing to a close with shipments slightly over 100 cars a day. The movement to Sept. 9 was over 27,000 cars; which was 3,000 greater than for last season to the same date. Colorado was the main source of supply and Salmon Tints from that section declined in leading markets to 75¢–$1.75 per standard crate of 45 melons, while growers received 75¢–85¢.

Onions.—Onions seem to have followed the general downward trend of the market. Prices declined in consuming centers 50¢–$1.25. Eastern, middle-western, and far-western yellow stock the middle of September ranged generally $1.50–$1.75 per 100-lb. sack. Midwestern stock reached $2 in a few markets. Shipments for August were 2,195 cars, bringing the season's total to a point about 1,000 cars ahead of last season to the same date. Small-sized onions from Illinois in 15-lb. boxes, 1,065 boxes to a car, appeared recently in the New York market.

Sweet Potatoes.—Shipments of sweet potatoes increased to 1,793 cars during August but were nearly 200 cars less than for the same month last year. The season's movement to Sept. 9 was about 200 cars heavier. Demand in consuming markets was limited and prices declined. Virginia and North Carolina yellow varieties ranged $1.50–$2.50 per bbl. in eastern markets and reached $2.75–$3 in the Middle West. New Jersey stock was slow and dull in leading markets at $1–$2 per bu. Tennessee Nancy Halls ruled $1 in Chicago and St. Louis.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern, Northern, and Western Round Whites—Sacked per 100 lbs.

Market.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Sept. 18.	This season. Sept. 11.	One year ago.
New York	362	$0.90–1.05	$1.00–1.10	$1.8.–1.95
Boston	97	1.00–1.10	1.15–1.20	2.00–2.15
Philadelphia	65	1.00	.85–1.10	3.00–3.05
Baltimore	7	.95–1.00	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	180	1.50–1.55	1.55–1.60	3.00
Cincinnati	49	1.50	1.50	2.85
Chicago	255	[1] 1.40–1.65	[1] 1.25	[1] 2.50–2.60
St. Louis	36	1.85	1.25–1.40	2.75
Kansas City	102	[1] 1.15	[1] 1.15	[1] 2.35–2.50

APPLES, New York, Illinois, and Michigan Red Fall Varieties—Barrels.

New York	387	$2.25–2.50	$3.00–3.50	$8.50–9.00
Boston	20	2.50–2.75	2.50	6.50–7.00
Philadelphia	92	3.00	2.75	6.00–7.00
Baltimore	16	2.25–2.50	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	68	3.00–3.50	[2] 1.75–1.00	[2] 3.00
Cincinnati	33	3.00	3.00–3.25	6.00
Chicago	209	5.00–6.00	3.00–3.25	8.25–9.00
St. Louis	6	3.75–4.10	2.25	0.00
Kansas City	32	[3] 1.00–1.25	[3] 1.00–1.25	[3] 2.75–3.00

PEACHES, New York, Michigan, and Colorado Elbertas—Bushel baskets.

New York	268	$1.75–2.00	$1.00–1.50	$3.50–3.75
Boston	58	1.75	1.50–2.50	4.25–4.50
Philadelphia	62	1.75–2.00	1.30–1.50	3.50–4.50
Baltimore	58	1.50–1.75	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	132	1.65–1.75	1.50–1.75	3.75–4.00
Cincinnati	32	1.75	1.50–1.75	3.50–3.75
Chicago	144	2.00–2.25	1.75–2.00	3.50–3.75
St. Louis	26	2.00–2.25	2.00	3.25–3.35
Kansas City	56	2.00	2.25–2.50	3.00–3.25

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties—100 lb. sacks.

New York	102	$1.50–1.75	$2.00–2.15	$3.00–3.25
Boston	67	1.00–1.65	2.00	4.25
Philadelphia	23	1.75–1.85	1.40–1.50	3.00–4.00
Baltimore	9	1.65–1.75	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	36	1.35–1.50	1.00–1.25	4.00
Cincinnati	....	1.35–1.50	1.50–1.60	4.25–4.50
Chicago	16	1.25–1.50	1.50	3.00–3.25
St. Louis	....	[4] 1.35	[4] .90–1.00	[4] 3.25–3.50
Kansas City	....	[4] 1.25–1.50	[4] 2.00	[4] 3.25

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties—Barrels.

New York	44	$1.75–1.87½	$2.25–2.50	$3.50–3.75
Boston	23	2.25	2.75–3.00	4.00–4.25
Philadelphia	4	1.50–1.60	2.00	4.00
Baltimore	6	1.65–1.75	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	19	2.25–2.40	2.50–2.65	4.00–4.15
Cincinnati	2	2.75–2.85	2.75–3.00	4.25–4.50
Chicago	17	2.75–3.00	2.50–3.00	4.75–5.00
St. Louis	....	[5] 1.00	[5] 1.00	[5] 1.00–1.10
Kansas City	....	[5] .85–1.00	[5] .75–.85	[5] 1.50

CANTALOUPES, Colorado Salmon Tints—Standards 45's.

New York	205	$1.00–1.25	$1.25–1.50	$3.25–3.50
Boston	92	1.00–1.25	1.25–1.50	3.50–4.00
Philadelphia	94	1.50–1.75	1.75–2.00	.....
Baltimore	33	1.25–1.50	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	108	1.00–1.25	1.75–2.00	3.00–3.25
Cincinnati	28	1.75	1.50–1.75	3.00–3.25
Chicago	196	1.00–1.25	2.00	.....
St. Louis	83	1.75–2.00	1.75	1.00–1.25
Kansas City	44	1.50–1.75	1.75	2.25

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lb. sack).			
Presque Isle, Me.	[6] $0.55–.60	.....	[6] $1.52–1.66
North Jersey points	.85	$0.65–.70	1.85–2.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	.95–1.00	.90–.95	2.05–2.10
Waupaca, Wis.	1.20	.....	.....
APPLES (bus.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	.75	.....	.....
PEACHES (bus.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.10–1.25	.....	.....
ONIONS (100 lb. sack).			
Mass. Conn. Val Pts.	.....	1.50	3.50–3.75
GRAPES (4-qt. basket).			
Benton Harbor, Mich.	.20–.21	.20	.....

[1] Carlot sales.
[2] Bushel baskets.
[3] Ark. Jonathans, bushels.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] Tenn. Nancy Halls and Porto Ricans, bu. hamper.
[6] Bulk per 100 lbs.

Few Michigan Grapes Selling on Contract This Year.

Comparatively few contracts have been made this year with grape growers in the Benton Harbor district of Michigan, according to a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at that point. Prices asked have been too high to attract the dealers. The juice factories are reported to have made some contracts at $40–$50 per ton, and there have been a few contracts between growers and dealers at the same range of prices.

Many dealers, on the other hand, have made agreements with city buyers to furnish grapes for seasonal shipment at $50–$65 per ton, the majority of these contracts ranging $60–$65. Some of these contracts specify shipment by Sept. 25.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 16.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Sept. 16.	Last season to Sept. 16.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	365	794	282	1,975	2,760	56,349
Barrel areas	1,631	1,150	1,535	9,908	5,513	32,138
Cabbage	579	675	439	19,832	15,461	31,003
Cantaloupes	780	541	1,155	28,000	24,920	25,572
Celery	173	105	137	5,717	4,850	11,642
Grapes	3,779	4,024	3,054	11,418	11,422	37,203
Lettuce	318	294	320	19,409	16,305	18,300
Onions	869	898	695	11,791	10,715	20,784
Peaches	4,190	1,254	3,676	30,631	26,783	27,300
Pears	1,236	1,193	1,536	10,913	9,310	12,822
Potatoes:						
Sweet	603	832	665	3,647	3,642	19,249
White	4,221	5,796	3,172	73,657	65,577	238,249
Tomatoes	943	612	1,035	22,658	14,608	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	374	308	350	14,236	11,173	15,566
Watermelons	344	397	635	45,188	46,075	46,463
Total	20,405	18,873	18,716	308,980	269,411	609,844

CANTALOUPE MOVEMENT FOR THE SEASON BREAKS RECORD

Shipments More than 25,000 Cars—California Largest Shipper—Prices Below Last Year.

The 1922 season will be the banner year for cantaloupes. Shipments to Sept. 2 had already exceeded by about 25,000 cars the corresponding movement of 1921, the next heaviest season. Judging from preceding years, the September movement may add 2,000 cars, making the total around 27,000. The increase is mainly the result of California's large output of about 15,000 cars, which comprised about two-thirds of the total shipments to September and was a striking feature of the season. The total movement seems likely to exceed the 4-year average by about one-third, or possibly 7,000 cars.

Prices in general were far from satisfactory to shippers. Many lots failed to return cost of production, as usually reckoned. During the height of the California and eastern season, the principal markets were glutted, and general wholesale prices for California stock ranged $2–$2.50 per crate in July, in a number of markets.

SHIPMENTS DECREASED IN AUGUST.

During August shipments decreased and prices advanced considerably. In late August, Colorado melons sold at $3–$5 per standard crate of 45 melons, but declined to a range of $2–$3.50 the first week of September, and averaged about $2 the following week. The extremes of the season were the opening prices for Californias in June at $8–$10, reaching top in New York, and the low prices of less than $2 per crate in some markets during the height of the season in July. Midseason prices last year seldom went below $2.

There was little difference in prices in the principal markets through the first two months of the season, but the August recovery was stronger in eastern cities, which at times ranged $1 higher than Chicago and Cincinnati. Most of the losses took place during the tremendous shipments of July, when western and eastern melons competed actively and cool weather checked demand.

The eastern crop ranged mostly $1–$1.75 for standard 45s in the principal eastern city markets in July and 73¢–$1.50 the first week in August, but advanced to a range of $1.50–$2.50 toward the end of the month, having opened lower and closed higher than in 1921. Price ranges followed were somewhat alike in the two seasons. Lowest price levels were reached in Philadelphia both seasons. Georgia cantaloupes lead eastern stock with nearly 1,700 carloads compared with 640 last season. Other Eastern States shipped about the normal quantity, except New Jersey, which shipped only 42 cars, or less than in any recent season.

Cantaloupe Prices: Ranges of Sales to Jobbers, 1922 Season.

[Standards 45s.]

CALIFORNIA CANTALOUPES.

Week ending—	New York.	Boston.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
June 12	$10.00–12.00	$9.00–10.00	$8.00–10.00	$8.00–11.00
19	8.00–10.00	7.50– 9.00	5.50– 7.50	4.50– 7.00
26	3.00– 3.75	3.25– 4.50	3.25– 4.00	3.00– 3.75
July 3	3.50– 4.00	3.25– 4.00	2.75– 3.25	2.50– 3.00
10	2.75– 3.50	3.00– 3.50	2.65– 3.00	2.25– 2.50
17	2.00– 2.75	2.25– 2.75	2.50– 3.00	2.00– 2.50
24	2.00– 2.50	2.00– 3.00	2.25– 3.00	2.00– 2.25
31	2.50– 2.75	2.50– 3.00	.....	2.00– 2.50
Aug. 7	3.00– 3.50	2.75– 4.00	.....	2.25– 2.50
14	3.00– 3.50	2.50– 4.00	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.25
21	3.25– 4.25	4.00– 5.00	2.50– 3.00	2.50– 3.00
28	4.00– 4.50	4.00– 4.50	3.00– 3.25	2.50– 3.25
Sept. 4	2.50– 3.75	3.00– 3.50	2.75– 3.00	2.00– 3.50

EASTERN CANTALOUPES.

Week ending—	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburgh.
July 24	$1.75–2.00	.....	$1.00–1.50	.....
31	1.25–1.75	$1.50–1.75	1.00–1.75	.....
Aug. 7	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.75	.75–1.15	$1.25–1.75
14	.....	.75–2.00	.50– .75	1.25–1.50
21	.....	2.00–3.00	.....	1.50–2.00

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET

(Concluded from front page.)

well as from landings on the Potomac River. Most of these miscellaneous receipts also are sold on the piers immediately upon arrival.

Leaving the water front, one is likely to wander into the jobbing district—Pratt, Light, Camden, and Charles Streets. In that district there is a continuous scene of activity from early morning until late in the afternoon. Boxes, baskets, crates, and barrels of all kinds of fruits and vegetables are stacked upon the pavement, and salesmen everywhere are busily disposing of the goods.

THE FRUIT AUCTION.

At one of the large produce yards located in the vicinity of Sharp, Lee, and Conway Streets, are the auction sheds of the Baltimore fruit exchanges. Auction sales of California, Northwestern, and Florida fruits are held daily in season. Before the sale the stock is on display with sample packages open for the inspection of the trade. The ringing of a bell announces the beginning of the sale which is held in a large room on the top floor of the auction sheds. Bidding is usually spirited unless the market is oversupplied. In the near future another auction company will be incorporated, with selling space at the other of the two produce yards.

The largest distributing center for shipped-in fruits and vegetables is at the railroad yards located at Oliver and Cathedral Streets, in the northern part of the city. Car lots of all kinds of produce are received there from the West, South, and North. During the winter months sales are made continuously from about 8 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. In the spring and early summer sales begin at 1 p. m., except on Mondays, when they begin at 9 a. m. and continue all day. Many cars are reloaded and shipped to Washington, Atlantic City, and the smaller towns of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Sometimes a car will contain as many as 10 different commodities, such as grapefruit from Florida, oranges and lemons from California, watermelons from Georgia, sweet potatoes from Virginia, bananas from the Bahama Islands, and some home-grown fruit and vegetables. During the southern watermelon season this station is quite a diversion point for melons. Some days as many as 50 cars are shifted to other city markets.

Many cars of pineapples in bulk, shipped direct from the islands off the coast of Florida, are received by the canning companies in Baltimore.

During the Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania peach season, most of the peaches arrive over the railroad directly serving that territory. The stock is hauled to the various receivers' warehouses and usually sold early in the morning.

Much fruit and produce is hauled to Baltimore by motor trucks. The first truck load of sweet potatoes from Delaware arrived recently, coming across the bay on a ferry line. Barrelled apples and sacked potatoes from Franklin and Adams Counties, Pa., and the western part of Maryland are also being shipped to Baltimore by truck.

Early Potato Movement from Nebraska Checked by Low Prices.

The early potato movement from the Kearney section of Nebraska was practically over by Sept. 12, although less than half the estimated crop had been shipped by that date. How much of the remainder of the crop will be dug depends almost entirely upon what the markets offer for potatoes during the next month.

The commercial production for this district has been estimated at 1,350 cars, and of this number 630 cars had been shipped by Sept. 12. Last year practically all of the 613 cars shipped were disposed of before Aug. 20.

The acreage this year was more than double that of last year and yields were higher, averaging 150 bus. per acre. However, quality was poorer than last year on account of second growth, growth cracks, and scab. Shipping has been slower this year because of the weak condition of the markets, a condition attributed to several causes, among which were the large southern crop from which 8,000 cars more than last year were shipped, the heavy crop in prospect in the late States, and the extremely hot weather, which made the demand slow and increased decay in much of the stock in transit.

The field station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Kearney which issued daily reports on the potato market, serving 800 growers and others interested, has been moved to Alliance, where market reports will be issued during the heavy potato-shipping season in the west district.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF CANTALOUPES, 1918-1922.

State.	Total for season.					Total to Sept. 2—	
	1918	1919	1920	1921	4-year av.	1921	1922
Arizona	1,169	1,832	1,164	1,474	1,410	1,474	1,566
Arkansas	699	1,106	936	1,501	1,060	1,501	806
California:							
Imperial Valley	6,848	12,010	9,015	10,709	11,284	10,709	12,130
Turlock	.....	.....	3,850	2,224	.....	2,029	2,407
Other sections	.....	.....	235	244	.....	210	491
Colorado	1,818	3,132	2,454	3,215	2,654	1,403	1,660
Delaware	429	590	581	943	636	942	840
Georgia	551	314	389	640	474	640	1,696
Indiana	443	462	635	644	546	644	831
Maryland	490	835	771	1,206	826	1,201	1,219
Michigan	37	204	209	176	156	164	344
New Jersey	50	62	117	241	118	237	42
New Mexico	256	378	937	421	498	418	274
North Carolina	418	523	359	821	530	821	450
South Carolina	31	100	110	299	135	299	299
Washington	110	100	329	209	187	153	260
Total	13,349	21,648	22,091	24,967	20,514	22,845	25,315

BULK OF POTATO SUPPLY FOR BUFFALO FROM THREE STATES

New York, Maine, and Michigan Heaviest Shippers—Much Home-Grown Stock Hauled to City.

Buffalo's main potato supply comes principally from New York State, Maine, and Michigan. The New York State supplies come from near-by points by truck or wagon or are shipped in from Steuben, Allegheny, Wyoming, and Genesee Counties. Most of this shipped-in stock comes from Steuben County.

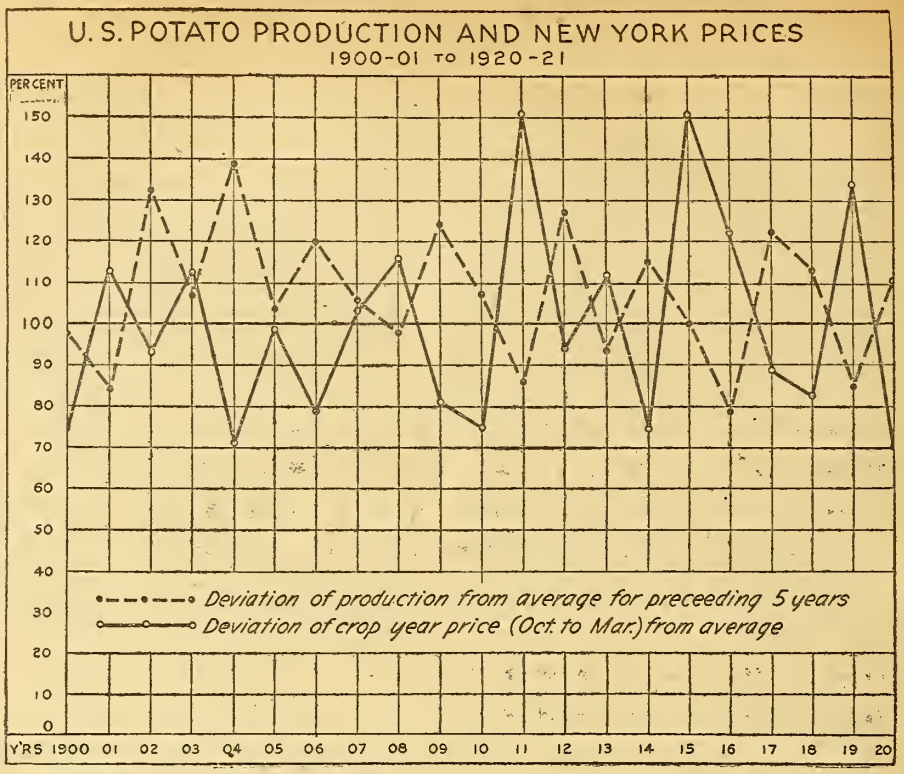
In seasons, like 1920, when the State crop is large, practically no main crop potatoes are received from outside. A report from the Buffalo office of the New York State Department of Farms and Markets states that only six cars of potatoes were shipped in to the Buffalo market during January, 1921; all other supplies came from local farmers. The heavy crop and the extremely open winter made it possible for them to supply the market.

BERMUDA STOCK RECEIVED.

In other seasons when the State crop is moderate or small, half, or more, of the supplies are shipped in, partly from New York State and partly from Maine or Michigan.

A small amount of stock is received from Bermuda in winter. Shipments of early potatoes begin to arrive from Florida about the first of April. As the season advances northward supplies are received from South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and New Jersey. The bulk of the early potatoes comes from Virginia and New Jersey.

Potatoes are brought to Buffalo mainly for local consumption. There is very little reshipping. A few firms which have buyers in the potato sections of New York State, Maine, and Michigan ship directly to other points as well as to Buffalo. Local farmers sell either directly to retailers or to wholesale receivers, but mostly to retailers. Early potatoes from the South are purchased f. o. b. shipping points by receivers through Buffalo brokers. During the shipping season from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, a leading Virginia produce exchange has on each market a representative who handles its stock exclusively and who sells to the local receivers f. o. b. Virginia shipping points.



This chart shows on a percentage basis how the production of each potato crop from 1900 to 1920 has differed from the average for the 5 crops just preceding, and how the average price on the New York market from October to March, inclusive, each year has been above or below the average price for the periods 1900–01 to 1915–16 and 1916–17 to 1920–21, respectively.

In seven years when the crop was smaller than the 5-year average, the price on the New York market was higher than the average in all cases but one, 1900–01. On the other hand, for the 13 years when the crop was above the 5-year average, the price throughout the crop year was lower than the average, with but two exceptions, 1903–04 and 1907–08. In 1915 when production was practically the same as that for the 5 years just preceding, the price was considerably above the average. This was largely caused by late blight and poor keeping quality, supplemented by unusual export demand.

Much Fruit Shipped by Truck and Boat from Southwest Michigan.

Shipments of fruit by truck and by small boats from southwestern Michigan are becoming increasingly important each year, according to reports of a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Benton Harbor.

Since the opening of the peach season the middle of August, 40 to 50 trucks a day have visited the Benton Harbor section, hauling away either straight loads of peaches or mixed loads of fruit. Most of these truckers buy and sell on their own account. Occasionally one obtains his supplies through a local broker, but usually the fruit is purchased directly from the growers. These trucks come from points within a radius of 200 miles, some of them hauling produce as far as Chicago and Detroit. Many other Michigan towns are also visited—Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Ionia, Dowagiac, Lansing, and Cadillac.

When it is remembered that similar transactions are conducted at South Haven and other producing points by truckers from the northern part of Michigan, it will be seen that the aggregate amount of fruit handled by truck is very large. In fact, it is impossible to estimate accurately the total quantity of fruit or vegetables shipped in this manner, and for that reason the official shipment reports of the department do not attempt to include these less-than-carlot movements.

Considerable business is handled from the Benton Harbor market by small boats, in addition to the two large boat lines which haul fruit to Chicago. Several boats were leased by one firm during the peach season for transporting peaches to Milwaukee. These vessels have no regular schedule but make frequent trips during the season. One holds approximately three carloads of fruit and another two carloads. It is estimated that about 30 carloads of peaches and 10–15 cars of early apples have been moved by these two boats alone. The firm operating these vessels has now leased a larger boat for transporting grapes and other fruit during the remainder of the season. Several small fishing boats also make frequent visits to Benton Harbor, carrying fruit to Kenosha, Racine and other points on the Wisconsin shore of Lake Michigan.

Mangoes Bring High Prices.

Although the mango is not cultivated extensively in the United States, it has recently been grown to a limited extent in Florida. Most of the shipments to city markets during the past month or so have come from that State.

Some of the shipments are packed in 6-basket crates, similar to those used for tomatoes. Very frequently the mangoes are individually wrapped. The better varieties often are shipped in crates, packed in layers and surrounded by shavings to prevent crushing. This fancy stock sold recently in Chicago at $5–$10 per crate; ordinary stock averaged $2.50–$5 per crate. Extra good mangoes, packed 70 to a box, were quoted in Pittsburgh at $15 per box. In New York City this fruit ranged $1.50–$2.50 per doz. during June. A few Cuban mangoes, arriving in small crates, sold at $2.50, but they were not equal to the stock from Florida.

Many varieties of the mango are cultivated in tropical countries, principally in the East and West Indies. In general, it is tapering in shape, somewhat resembling a pear, of a yellow or yellowish green color, and has a thick rind, often with a pronounced flavor of turpentine. The pulp, surrounding a hard central stone, is fibrous, juicy, and agreeably subacid.

Hay and Feed

EASTERN HAY MARKETS WEAK; WESTERN MARKETS STRONGER

Demand Comparatively Light—Loadings in Some Sections Delayed by Shortage of Cars.

The hay market situation was somewhat unsettled during the week ending Sept. 16. Eastern markets were dull and weak, but western markets were firm because of light receipts and a fair demand for good grades of hay. The volume of the demand, however, was comparatively light, and buyers were not disposed to purchase for future needs. Country loadings were reported light, and in some sections loadings were delayed by scarcity of cars.

Receipts were about the same as for the previous week, as is indicated in the following table, which gives receipts in carloads for the principal markets for the weeks ending Sept. 9 and 16, 1922, and Sept. 17, 1921:

City.	1922		1921
	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 17.
Boston	89	69	.....
New York	140	196	286
Philadelphia	64	39	.....
Pittsburgh	143	139	147
Cincinnati	93	158	83
Chicago	117	184	237
Minneapolis-St. Paul	88	99	83
St. Louis	162	139	133
Kansas City	394	306	187
Los Angeles	69	66	50
San Francisco	120	112	129

EASTERN MARKETS CONTINUE WEAK.

Timothy.—Increased receipts and indifference on the part of the buyers resulted in a dull and sluggish timothy market in both Boston and New York. Prices were somewhat lower at Boston, and very little business was transacted because buyers were supplying only their immediate requirements. Quotations from western shippers to consumers were reported to be below those of the local wholesalers which curtailed the movement of local stocks. Arrivals of new hay were in good condition and of improved quality. At New York it was claimed that more hay was being shipped via canal, because of the delay in rail shipments, and buyers were, therefore, holding off until larger receipts were avilable. Producers and country shippers were said to be refusing to sell hay at current low prices.

Light receipts at Philadelphia during the week caused a good demand for the better grades, cars of which were taken readily as rapidly as they arrived upon the market. Poorer grades were hard to move even at rather heavy discounts. Arrivals at Pittsburgh, however, were slightly in excess of the demand, so that the market was barely steady. Receipts were principally of No. 2 timothy, the prices for which were relatively weaker than for No. 1.

Stocks of hay in southern markets continued light, but receipts at a few of the markets were increased. Stocks were reported to be accumulating at Savannah and buyers were holding off. However, offerings from western shippers were of small volume. Because of the generally good condition of pastures throughout the Southeast, consumers were not accumulating stocks, but were purchasing only for their

(Concluded on page 269, column 2.)

LARGER DEMAND FOR FEED IN SOUTHWEST SENDS PRICES UP

Smaller Flour Sales Curtail Manufacture of Meal Feeds—Corn Feed Prices Also Remain Firm.

Feed prices were generally higher during the week ending Sept. 16. Drought conditions in the Southwest increased the demand for feed in that territory which decreased the competition usually encountered from that section by northwestern mills. Flour sales were reported to be smaller in volume and this curtailed the manufacture of meal feeds, causing light offerings of spot feed. High protein feeds were also stronger and corn feeds remained firm and unchanged in price.

Wheat feeds.—Although northwestern mills were said to be running at about 60% of their capacity, offerings of wheat feeds for immediate shipment were small. The absence of competition from southwestern mills was also a strengthening factor and prices of wheat feeds held firm throughout the week in the western markets. Eastern demand, however, continued in small volume and eastern jobbers were said to be reselling bran in southwestern markets. While mills in the Southwest were asking $17–$17.50 per ton for bran, eastern resellers who had bought bran at Kansas City earlier in the season for deferred shipment were said to be offering this bran for sale as low as $15.75 per ton. The demand from the Southwest where drought conditions have been rather severe fell off somewhat during the week, and the demand from the Southeastern and Central States was also smaller. Southern dealers report very little business consummated during the week, as buyers were holding off awaiting more plentiful offerings. Notwithstanding the advance in bran and standard middlings, flour middlings and reddog remained practically unchanged according to Chicago quotations. Flour middlings were quoted at $24.50–$26 per ton, depending upon quality, and reddog at $30–$32 per ton.

Linseed meal.—The linseed meal market strengthened considerably during the week. There was an increased demand, however, and mills report fairly large sales of meals for September shipment. Jobbers' quotations, which had been below mill prices, were advanced at many of the markets during the week to the prices being quoted by mills. Production is said to be increasing as the new seed becomes available.

(Concluded on page 269, column 3.)

A Correction.

Kansas City prices in the hay and feed price table on page 233 of the Sept. 16 issue are incorrect and should be discarded. The following quotations should be substituted: No. 1 timothy hay $14.50, standard $13, No. 2 timothy $11.50, No. 1 light clover mixed $14.25, No. 1 clover mixed $12.75, No. 1 clover $12.75, No. 1 alfalfa $17.50, standard alfalfa $15, No. 2 alfalfa $12.75, No. 1 prairie upland $11, No. 2 prairie upland $9.50, No. 1 prairie midland $9, soft winter wheat bran $17, hard winter wheat bran $16.50, soft winter wheat middlings $23.50, hard winter wheat middlings $23.50, hard winter wheat shorts $21, wheat millrun $19, linseed meal $42, 41% cottonseed meal $39.50, No. 1 alfalfa meal $21, white hominy feed $22, yellow hominy feed $21.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.	Savannah.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	26.00	24.00	20.00	19.00	21.00	23.25	21.50	17.00	21.00	18.00	.....	19.50	14.50	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	23.00	19.00	17.00	20.50	.....	.....	.....	19.00	[2]17.00	.....	17.00	13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	22.00	22.00	18.00	16.00	19.00	21.25	19.50	16.00	18.00	16.50	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	22.50	18.00	16.50	21.00	21.75	.....	16.00	18.00	[2]16.00	.....	.....	14.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	20.50	20.00	.....	17.00	20.00	.....	.....	14.50	[2]15.00	[2]15.50	.....	.....	14.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	16.50	20.00	.....	.....	15.00	[2]14.00	[2]15.50	.....	15.00	12.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	24.00	.....	[2]21.00	[2]18.00	16.50	24.00	19.00	23.00	20.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	21.00	.....	[2]16.00	[2]16.00	14.25	.....	16.00	.....	19.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....	[2]14.00	[2]14.00	12.00	.....	13.50	.....	17.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	15.50	11.75	.....	11.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	10.75	.....	9.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	11.25	15.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	24.50	24.00	24.00	22.50	24.50	.....	.....	22.00	20.00	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	24.00	26.00	23.00	26.00	27.50	21.50	22.50	.....	.....	.....	19.50	17.50	33.00	35.00
Hard winter	.....	24.00	24.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	22.50	20.70	.....	17.50	19.50	17.00	37.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	26.00	25.50	25.50	23.50	26.00	35.50	.....	23.50	21.50	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	32.00	28.50	28.00	.....	24.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	23.00	.....	23.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	20.75	26.00	20.50	.....	36.00
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	34.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	22.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	45.25	46.25	43.60	43.00	.....	.....	.....	42.00	40.50	38.00	42.25	.....	.....	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (41%)	43.25	.....	42.25	40.00	.....	.....	33.00	37.50	39.25	.....	40.00	.....	39.50	.....	49.00
Cottonseed (36%)	40.75	41.00	39.50	37.50	.....	36.00	31.50	35.50	36.50	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	28.50	24.50	.....	23.50	23.50	21.50	29.00	.....
Gluten feed	36.70	.....	36.45	34.25	.....	.....	.....	33.25	30.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	32.75	31.75	31.50	.....	30.00	.....	.....	29.00	26.00	.....	24.00	25.50	22.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	31.25	30.75	30.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	29.00	24.00	.....	24.00	24.00	21.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal.

Grain

WHEAT FUTURES RULE LOWER; COARSE GRAINS REMAIN FIRM

Futures Market Depressed Early in Week But Rallies Near Close—Export Demand Light.

The wheat futures market ruled lower during the greater part of the week ending Sept. 16, but rallied later and closed at Chicago at prices but little changed from those of the preceding week. The pressure of hedges to cover, increased receipts in the Northwest, and light milling and foreign demand were the principal causes of the lower prices. The threatened war in the East and the slightly oversold condition of the market caused the reaction on Friday and Saturday.

Corn future prices remained fairly firm throughout the week and closed but little changed from those of the previous week. Light receipts and a good demand were the principal causes of firmness in coarse grain prices.

Wheat.—Receipts of red winter wheat were very light at Chicago and premiums over the September future were advanced about 2¢. Although there was a light demand during the early part of the week, elevators, millers, and exporters came into the market toward the close and were fair buyers. Hard winter wheat prices, however, did not share in the advance of red winter wheat and prices were practically unchanged during the week. Country offerings were light and carload receipts totaled only 481 cars.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LOWER.

At St. Louis the trend of the market was downward most of the week and the demand even for the best milling qualities of Red Winter wheat was not so strong as during the past few weeks. The lower grades, especially those containing excessive moisture, were difficult to sell even at material discounts in price. Receipts of wheat were more liberal, amounting to 633 cars for the week. Most of this was of red winter and therefore little hard wheat was on the market.

Notwithstanding the light movement of wheat to Kansas City, the wheat market was very dull and demand inactive. The usual demand from the Gulf was lacking, as practically all the export demand had been transferred to the Canadian markets. Milling demand was also very light and but very few sales to northwestern mills were reported. The production of local mills was estimated at about 60% of capacity. Receipts for the week totaled 1,533 cars.

Bids on wheat to arrive were at about 96¢ per bu. for 10-day delivery to Kansas City and 95½¢ for 30-day delivery. Southern milling demand was extremely dull at Cincinnati and the market assumed a weak tendency. Local elevators absorbed most of the arrivals and local stocks were increased. Sales for deferred shipment, however, were reported at about $1.13 per bu. for No. 2 Red wheat for 10-day shipment and $1.11 per bu. for 60-day shipment.

Some changes were reported in cash prices at Minneapolis. Receipts totaled 3,305 cars. Premiums over the future prices on all grades were 1¢–2¢ lower. Wheat which had been selling at 26¢–27¢ over the December future price sold on Saturday at 24¢–25¢ over, while wheat which had been selling at 18¢ over sold at 14¢–15¢ over the December. Receipts during September have shown an improvement in quality. During August only about 52% of the spring wheat received graded No. 1 Dark Northern and No. 1 Northern, while to Sept. 19 about 74% graded No. 1. There was a slight increase, however, in the amount grading Northern instead of Dark Northern.

Primary receipts for the week were 14,047,000 bus. compared with 13,281,000 bus. for the previous week. The visible supply was estimated at 31,679,000 bus. compared with 46,149,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year.

CORN PRICES STEADY.

Corn.—There was a good spot demand for corn throughout most of the week at Chicago. Elevators and cash houses were principal buyers of contract grades, but the industries were only fair buyers. The shortage of cars was reported to be curtailing shipments. Reported sales to seaboard buyers, however, were about double those of the previous week. The lower grades of corn were not in such active demand as the contract grades. Receipts for the week totaled 2,761 cars.

Elevators were the principal buyers of mixed and yellow corn at St. Louis, while white corn was taken on shipping orders to the South and Southeast. Receipts at St. Louis were 388 cars during the week. An active demand from Texas and extremely small offerings from country points resulted in a firm market for both corn and oats at Kansas City. Only 71 cars of corn were received, but little increase in movement is expected until new corn begins to move.

Oats.—The demand for oats was not so urgent as during the previous weeks but improved somewhat toward the latter part of the week at Chicago. Cereal interests took limited amounts of good milling oats but elevator interests and small shippers were practically out of the market. Receipts of oats at Chicago totaled 635 cars, at St. Louis 228 cars, at Kansas City 71 cars, and at Cincinnati 22 cars. Primary receipts of corn for the week were 8,082,000 bus., of oats 5,400,000 bus. The visible supply of corn was given at 10,115,000 bus. and of oats 37,962,000 bus.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Sept. 16, 1922:					
Atlantic ports[1]	1,007	358	893	93	1,313
Gulf ports[2]	935	196	.....	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,121	.....	.....	692	.....
Total	3,063	554	893	785	1,313
Previous week	2,488	450	1,097	812	735
Corresponding week last year	5,985	563	3	742	290
Total July 1 to Sept. 16, 1922	47,484	13,132	6,423	7,385	8,192
Corresponding period last year	75,304	6,073	323	8,742	2,128

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

The tobacco crop for 1922 in Greece will be good in both quantity and quality, according to recent reports.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, September 15, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	.....	123	121½	121¾	121¾	.....
	No. 2	.....	121¾	117¼	120	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	104	104¼	.....	104	101	103
	No. 2	103	103¾	102	103¼	100¾	102¼
Yel. Hrd. Win.	No. 1	.....	103¾	.....	101½	100½	101¾
	No. 2	102¾	102½	101¼	101⅛	100	101⅜
	No. 3	101¼	102	100¼	100⅝	99¼	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	104	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	104	103	.....	.....	105½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	126	125	121	119	117	117
	No. 2	117	117	113	113	110	111
	No. 3	110	111	107	109	107	104
Northern Spg.	No. 1	114	114	112	109	109	108
	No. 2	110	108	108	104	104	106
	No. 3	108	106	104	102	98	101
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Win.	No. 2	113	111	108⅞	106¾	106¼	108½
	No. 3	112⅞	110¼	109½	107	107½	108½
Hard Winter	No. 1	102½	104	102	103	.....	105
	No. 2	103	105	101⅞	102⅝	100¾	103⅜
	No. 3	101¾	103⅞	102½	101⅛	99⅞	101⅛
Yel. Hrd. Win.	No. 2	.....	99	98¼	.....	98	99
	No. 3	98	98	.....	96¼	97½	.....
Red Winter	No. 3	106	105¾	.....	106¼	106¼	106⅝
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Win.	No. 2	108	108	107¾	105	102⅞	105⅞
	No. 3	110⅝	108⅝	106⅝	107¼	104⅝	106¼
Hard Winter	No. 1	98½	98⅝	98¼	98½	97	96⅝
	No. 2	99¾	98	96¾	96¾	97⅜	96
	No. 3	95⅝	100⅝	99⅜	97¾	96¼	95
Yel. Hrd. Win.	No. 2	96	96	95	.....	.....	94½
	No. 3	.....	94	94	93	.....	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	114½	114½	114¼	112	112	112¼
	No. 3	110	111	108½	108½	106¼	106¼
CORN.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	63⅜	64¼	63½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2	63⅜	64	63½	64	63	63¾
	No. 3	63¼	63¼	62½	62¾	61	62
Yellow	No. 1	64	64½	.....	64	63¼	63¾
	No. 2	64	64¼	63½	64	63	63⅜
	No. 3	63½	63¾	63½	63	61¾	62¼
Mixed	No. 2	63½	63¾	63¾	63¾	62¾	63½
	No. 3	63	63¼	62¼	62½	61½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	59½	.....	58¾	59½	58½	58½
	No. 2	59¼	58¾	59	.....	.....	58¾
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	57⅜	.....	57½	57	.....	58
Yellow	No. 2	59	58¼	58¼	58½	.....	61½
Mixed	No. 2	.....	.....	56½	.....	.....	57½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	54½	.....	.....	54½	54	.....
	No. 2	54⅝	54½	54½	54½	53¾	54⅛
Yellow	No. 2	55⅞	55⅞	55½	55¼	54½	54⅞
	No. 3	55½	55¼	.....	55	.....	54
Mixed	No. 2	54¼	.....	54	54½	.....	54¼
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	62	61½	61	.....	.....	63½
	No. 2	61½	61½	61	61¼	61¼	.....
Yellow	No. 2	62½	62	61½	61⅝	61½	62½
	No. 3	62	61½	61	61	61	62
OATS.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	38¼	.....	.....	37¾	38	40
	No. 2	38	37¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	38¼
	No. 3	36½	36	35	35¾	35¾	37
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	34	34¼	34¼	32¾	33½	33½
	No. 3	32½	33	32½	31¾	31¼	30¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	.....	38¼	.....	.....	39
	No. 3	36⅜	.....	35⅞	36¼	.....	.....
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	34½	34½	35	34⅜	34½	35¼
	No. 4	34	.....	34½	33½	.....	34½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	.....	41	40½	40¼	.....	40
	No. 2	40	40¼	39½	.....	39¼	40
	No. 3	38	38	38	37¾	37½	38
RYE.							
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		74	74½	73½	72½	71⅝	72¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	67¾	67½	69½	66	65¾	66½

Daily Closing Prices of Grain Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	101½	100⅝	99½	99¼	98¾	101⅜
	Dec.	102¾	101⅞	100⅝	100⅝	99⅝	101⅞
Corn	Sept.	62⅜	62½	62½	62½	61[illegible]	62¼
	Dec.	57⅞	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	56⅛	57¾
Oats	Sept.	35½	35¼	34¾	34⅞	35½	37¼
	Dec.	35½	35	34½	34⅝	34⅝	35⅝
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	95¼	95	94¼	94¼	93½	95¼
	Dec.	95¾	95⅛	94	94	93½	94¾
Corn	Sept.	52¾	52⅝	52½	52½	51⅝	53⅛
	Dec.	52⅝	51¾	50¾	50⅝	50½	51⅝
Oats	Sept.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅞	35¾
	Dec.	34⅝	34¾	34⅜	34½	34¾	35¼

Seeds

TWO-THIRDS OF TIMOTHY SEED PRODUCTION SOLD BY GROWERS

Movement of Crop from Growers Has Continued to be Active—Prices a Little Higher.

Fully two-thirds of the 1922 crop of timothy seed is estimated to have been sold by growers up to Sept. 12. The movement between Aug. 28 and Sept. 12 was active and possibly somewhat above normal. The heaviest movement has taken place in the largest producing sections except in southern Minnesota, where growers have not sold so freely as in most other sections. Approximately 85% of the crop had been sold by growers in southwestern Iowa, where the greatest movement had occurred.

The prices paid to growers on Sept. 12 for recleaned or "basis clean" seed ranged from $3.75 per 100 lbs. in northeastern South Dakota to $4.65 in northeastern Missouri, northern Ohio, and Indiana and averaged about $4.25 for the sections shown in the accompanying table. These prices were about 5¢ per 100 lbs. more than those prevailing two weeks ago and 30¢ more than those of a year ago at a corresponding time.

The quality of the 1922 crop in most sections was reported to be equal to or better than that of last year.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movements.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Sept. 15, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1922.	Sept. 12, 1922.	Sept. 15, 1921.	Aug. 28, 1922.	Sept. 12, 1922.
				Pct.	*Pct.*	*Pct.*
Northeastern Iowa	$3.60	$4.00	$4.05	65	45	65
Southwestern Iowa	3.70	4.25	4.35	80	70	85
Southeastern Iowa	3.80	4.20	4.30	70	70	75
Northwestern Missouri	3.70	4.05	4.35	70	75	75
Northeastern Missouri	3.80	4.45	4.65	75	65	70
Southern Minnesota	3.55	3.70	3.90	60	35	45
Northeastern South Dakota	3.35	3.45	3.75	40	50	50
Northern Illinois	4.20	4.05	4.10	65	45	50
Central Illinois	4.50	4.60	4.25	65	45	55
Southern Illinois	4.20	4.05	4.35	70	35	65
Indiana	4.55	4.65	4.65	55	45	50
Northern Ohio	4.25	4.75	4.65	60	40	55
Wisconsin	4.00	4.40	4.10	10	20	20

The total production of cured coffee in India for the year 1920–21 is reported to have been 22,486,696 lbs., an increase of 1,161,661 lbs. over the production of the preceding year.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted Entry Under the Seed Importation Act.

Kind of seed.	Sept. 1–15, 1922.	July 1–Sept. 15, 1922.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	423,700	3,012,600
Alsike clover	183,900	259,900
Crimson clover	100,300	486,000
Red clover		226,600
White clover	32,300	133,600
Grass mixtures		100
Broom-corn millet	292,800	608,200
Rape		417,400
Redtop	5,400	7,600
English rye grass	22,500	218,900
Italian rye grass		77,500
Hairy vetch		141,900
Spring vetch		76,300
Mixed Agrostis[1]	2,400	2,400

[1] Previously reported as grass mixture.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW

(Concluded from page 267.)

limited present needs. Receipts at practically all the central western markets continued relatively light, which resulted in slightly higher prices at these markets.

Prices of No. 1 timothy were advanced $1.50 per ton at St. Louis and $2 per ton at Chicago, while the market was firm and prices unchanged in Cincinnati and Minneapolis. Lower grades, however, did not share in the firm prices prevailing for the higher grades. At Chicago hay rejected as No. 2 by the stockyards was reported as having sold at prices as low as $11 per ton. Heavy clover mixtures and lower grades of timothy were difficult to sell at practically all the markets, and prices were considerably below quotations for No. 1 hay.

Alfalfa.—Because of drought conditions in the Southwest there was an improved demand for alfalfa hay, and prices held firm in the principal markets of that territory. Texas dealers were reported to be purchasing alfalfa from Oklahoma and New Mexico. There was also some improvement noted in the demand from local dairymen. Receipts were light at Kansas City, and No. 1 alfalfa was quoted at $19. While no alfalfa was received at Chicago, sales to arrive at about $22 per ton were reported. Car shortage is holding back the movement, and the fact that farmers are busy in the fields with fall plowing and seeding is another factor restricting the movement of hay. Prices were slightly firmer in the Pacific Coast markets. Receipts were very light in Los Angeles, as producers were said to be holding for higher prices. Harvest conditions were good and the quality was reported to be high. Choice dairy hay was quoted at $25 per ton.

PRAIRIE MARKET WEAK.

Prairie.—Increased offerings of prairie hay weakened the market in Kansas City. Stockyards and other large buyers, having laid in rather large stocks in anticipation of a possible shortage caused by a prolonged railroad strike, were practically out of the market during the week and current demand was scarcely sufficient to absorb the increased receipts. In Minneapolis, however, receipts continued light, and as cars are scarce and farm work is pressing, the position of the market will probably continue strong for some time.

Straw.—The straw market was generally dull. Receipts were light, but equal to the limited demand. Current quotations were given as follows: No. 1 wheat straw—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia $11, Baltimore $9.50, Pittsburgh $11.50, Chicago $8.50, Cincinnati $9, Kansas City $6.50; No. 1 oat straw—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia, $11.50 Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $12.50, Minneapolis $8, Chicago $9, Kansas City $7.50; No. 1 rye straw (straight)—Boston $26, New York $24.50, Philadelphia $23.50, Baltimore $24.50; No. 1 rye straw (tangled)—Pittsburgh $12, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $10.50, Minneapolis $8.

The Proper Storing of Seeds Requires Much Care.

Some seeds, such as corn and certain vegetable seeds, usually must be cured or dried, either naturally or artificially, before they may be stored safely. In general, any kind of seed that contains a high percentage of moisture when harvested will mold and deteriorate in germination if allowed to remain undisturbed in a deep pile without free access of air. The stage of maturity of the seed when harvested, moisture content when stored, and ventilation of the building where stored must be carefully considered preparatory to storing seed. Many farmers find it profitable to place their seed corn on racks or suspend it on wire hangers so that the ears do not touch one another, and further to facilitate drying by means of stoves, fans, or air ducts.

Unless a farmer wishes to engage extensively in the business of seed production, it probably would not pay him to erect a special seed house. Usually there are one or more buildings on the farm which are suitable for storing seed. A dry, well-ventilated place such as a granary should be chosen and the seed, if in bulk, should not be piled too deep. In most cases it probably is advisable to store seed in bags piled neatly with the lowermost layer raised off the floor by strips of wood. Precautionary measures should be taken against rodents, and if many weevil or other insects are working in the seed it may be advisable to fumigate with carbon disulphid.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW

(Concluded from page 267.)

Cottonseed meal.—A better demand, especially from the Southwest, resulted in a firmer market for cottonseed meal during the week. The disposition of producers to hold seed, and of mills not to press offerings upon the market had a strengthening effect, and prices were advanced 50¢–$1 per ton. Memphis reports that large mills in that territory have just begun operations during the past two weeks. Cottonseed hulls were quoted at Memphis at $6.50 per ton in bulk in car lots, but the demand for them was limited. Speculative demand contributed to the firmness of the market for both cake and meal at Kansas City, but shipping inquiries were fairly liberal and spot offerings were rather scarce. Prices were practically all based upon the new crop meal. Extensive buying by large consumers, however, had apparently not begun.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed prices were quoted unchanged both for September and October shipment. Sales continued to be very light, which is usual for this time of year. Fall business was not expected to develop until October. Production by the larger mills was reported up to capacity.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices held fairly firm at the advance of the previous week. The price of corn, however, was the principal strengthening factor as the demand continued to be rather limited. Yellow meal was plentiful in all markets, but there was a scarcity of white meal in a few eastern markets, and it was quoted at $1 and $1.50 above the price of yellow meal in those markets.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal offerings were very light. As only a few mills have been operating up to this time the supply in some of the markets was practically exhausted, an advance of as much as $2.50 per ton was reported. A few of the Colorado mills were in operation but their production was said to be sold direct to mixed feed manufacturers. Outside of the demand from feed manufacturers, however, there was only a limited demand for alfalfa meal.

Cotton

SPOT AND FUTURE QUOTATIONS REGISTER SLIGHT DECLINES

More Activity in American Cotton Mills—Strike Situation Improved—Further Crop Damage.

Cotton prices during the week ending Sept. 16 were more steady after several weeks of wide fluctuations. Slight declines were registered. The average price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets lost about $\frac{5}{16}$¢ per lb. during the week while October future contracts at New York and New Orleans lost 47 points and 59 points, respectively.

Private reports indicated that serious deterioration of the growing crop has taken place since the issuance of the last Government report on the condition of the crop. Other bullish influences were reports of increased activity in the cotton goods market, settlement of the railroad strike on many railroads and increased activity in American cotton mills. The latter reports indicate that additional mills in New England have reached agreements with workers who have been on strike for several months.

NEW COTTON MOVEMENT HEAVY.

On the other hand the movement of the new cotton to market in the Southwest continued heavy and hedge selling, as well as other selling, on the future markets was reported to be in large volume at times during the week. Unsettled political and financial conditions abroad continued to be a depressing influence in the market.

On Sept. 14, the Bureau of the Census reported that 527,404 bales of cotton, exclusive of linters, were consumed during the month of August, compared with 458,548 bales during July and 467,103 bales during August, 1921. The report also indicated that there were 1,024,994 bales in manufacturing establishments on Aug. 31, compared with 1,006,066 bales on the same date last year; and 1,549,789 bales in independent warehouses and at compresses, compared with 3,463,964 in 1921. Active spindles during August were reported as 32,499,324, compared with 32,930,755 for August, 1921.

Closing Future Prices for September 16 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1922	1921	1920	1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
October	21.25	18.10	28.58	20.67	17.90	26.83
December	21.45	18.50	25.70	20.88	18.10	24.78
January	21.34	18.40	24.55	20.91	18.03	23.92
March	21.43	18.35	23.57	21.00	17.93	23.08
May	21.40	18.18	23.05	20.95	17.82	22.55

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending September 16.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	21.38	21.50	21.25	21.25	21.13	21.00
Augusta	21.19	21.50	21.25	21.31	21.13	21.00
Savannah	21.13	21.50	21.25	21.25	21.13	21.00
Montgomery	20.50	20.75	20.62	20.62	20.37	20.25
New Orleans	21.13	21.25	21.25	21.00	21.00	21.00
Memphis	21.25	21.25	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75
Little Rock	20.75	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Dallas	20.45	20.75	20.50	20.50	20.35	20.25
Houston	20.95	21.25	21.05	21.00	20.85	20.80
Galveston	21.00	21.25	21.05	21.05	20.90	20.90
Average	20.97	21.20	21.10	21.07	20.96	20.90

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Sept. 16, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Sept. 16, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Sept. 16, 1922.	Sept. 17, 1921.	Sept. 18, 1920.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Mid. Fair	200	125	125	150	225	175	125	150	175	150	160	213	348
St. G. Mid	150	100	100	113	150	125	100	125	125	125	121	163	278
Good Mid	100	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	75	80	100	213
St. Mid	50	50	50	38	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	50	113
Middling	21.00	21.00	21.00	20.25	21.75	21.00	20.25	20.80	20.90	21.00	20.90	18.59	29.28
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
St. L. Mid	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	75	50	55	83	320
Low Mid	100	100	100	125	125	100	125	150	150	125	120	203	803
St. G. Ord.[2]	175	150	150	200	225	175	225	250	250	225	203	323	1,198
Good Ord.[2]	250	200	200	275	325	275	325	350	350	325	288	425	1,453
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Mid	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	Even.	45	210
St. Mid	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	50	50	50	53	135	320
Mid.[2]	100	100	150	150	150	150	175	175	175	200	153	233	485
St. L. Mid.[2]	175	150	225	225	225	225	250	250	250	250	223	345	733
Low Mid.[2]	275	200	300	300	325	300	325	325	325	325	300	448	1,085
Yellow Stained:													
Good Mid	100	100	100	100	125	125	125	150	150	125	120	220	468
St. Mid.[2]	200	150	200	175	225	200	225	250	225	225	208	310	618
Middling[2]	275	200	300	250	275	275	325	350	325	275	285	415	815
Blue Stained:													
Good Mid.[2]	150	100	150	125	100	125	150	150	150	150	135	268	578
St. Mid.[2]	225	150	225	200	150	225	225	225	225	175	203	358	728
Middling[2]	300	200	300	275	200	325	300	300	300	300	280	450	890
Sales for week, bales	.....	1,396	1,172	2,162	2,700	13,468	93,590	93,463	14,354	8,633	[4]230,938	[4]141,663	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton-futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Sept. 16 amounted to 696,956 bales, compared with 614,794 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on September 15 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1891	8.56	1902	8.88	1913	13.25
1892	7.19	1903	11.75	1914	.....
1893	8.38	1904	10.90	1915	10.75
1894	6.88	1905	10.75	1916	15.60
1895	8.25	1906	9.80	1917	21.45
1896	8.75	1907	12.60	1918	35.05
1897	7.38	1908	9.40	1919	29.55
1898	5.69	1909	12.70	1920	21.00
1899	6.38	1910	13.80	1921	19.70
1900	10.88	1911	11.80	1922	21.60
1901	8.38	1912	11.90		

Highest, Lowest, and Average Prices of Middling Upland Spot Cotton at New York for the Seasons Named.

Year.	High.	Low.	Average.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1897–98	8.25	5.81	6.31
1898–99	6.63	5.31	6.06
1899–00	10.25	6.25	9.13
1900–01	12.00	8.06	9.25
1901–02	9.88	7.81	9.19
1902–03	13.50	8.30	10.26
1903–04	17.25	9.50	12.58
1904–05	11.65	6.85	9.13
1905–06	12.60	9.85	11.20
1906–07	13.50	9.60	11.48
1907–08	13.55	9.90	11.30
1908–09	13.15	9.00	10.42
1909–10	16.45	12.40	15.37
1910–11	19.75	12.30	15.50
1911–12	13.40	9.20	10.83
1912–13	13.40	10.75	12.30
1913–14	14.50	11.90	13.30
1914–15	10.60	7.25	8.97
1915–16	13.45	9.20	11.98
1916–17	27.65	13.35	19.12
1917–18	36.00	21.20	29.65
1918–19	38.20	25.00	31.04
1919–20	43.75	28.85	38.25
1920–21	40.00	10.85	17.95
1921–22	23.75	12.80	18.92

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to September 15.

[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1922	1921	[1] 1913
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	103,654	106,296	124,805
France	41,654	97,061	52,155
Germany	61,730	145,474	139,816
Italy	26,821	24,111	15,490
Japan	37,412	137,405	2,626
China	1,699	40,275	.....
Spain	27,627	38,143	22,277
Belgium	7,792	22,243	10,056
Other countries	11,348	22,409	10,095
Total	319,737	633,417	377,320

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 12.

Exports for the week ending Sept. 15 amounted to 57,912 bales, compared with 44,027 bales the previous week, 128,809 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 98,041 bales for the week ending Sept. 12, 1913.

Stocks of American Cotton in Europe on Sept. 15, 1922, and on the Corresponding Day in Previous Years.

At—	1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	319	50	597	531	580	309
Manchester	11	20	71	80	57	31
Continent	142	141	285	245	453	283
Total	472	211	953	856	1,090	623

Cotton Movement from August 1 to September 15.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1922	1921	1913.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	463	658	635
Port stocks	486	1,311	287
Interior receipts	645	724	503
Interior stocks	472	984	158
Into sight	1,215	1,148	1,020
Northern spinners' takings	189	211	128
Southern spinners' takings	403	479	169
World's visible supply of American cotton	1,752	3,684	1,202

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Sept 15, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	5	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	517	236	38	293
Good Middling	5,228	4,466	227	3,634
Strict Middling	12,848	20,546	931	22,522
Middling	15,202	50,808	3,157	37,277
Strict Low Middling	7,776	42,153	2,098	19,031
Low Middling	1,451	10,434	35	7,327
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,010	4,405	500	3,201
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	848	3,587	365	3,065
Good Middling Yellow Stained	12	33	3	4
Total	45,897	136,668	7,354	93,357

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Sept. 15, at the port of New York were 72,225 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 147,524 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 53,735 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 397,009 bales.

SPREADS BETWEEN PRICES OF RAW COTTON, YARNS, AND COTTON FABRICS.

	Unit.	July 9, 1914.	Mar. 11, 1920.	July 6, 1921.	Sept. 28, 1921.	Mar. 9, 1922.	Sept. 7, 1922.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Raw cotton, ⅞-inch staple	Lb.	[1] 13.31	40.37	[2] 10.83	[2] 20.99	[2] 17.29	[2] 20.58
Yarns:							
Southern single chain warps, 24s	Lb.	23-23.5	100-105	23.5	37	34	41
Southern single skeins, 14s	Lb.	21	76- 78	21.5	33	31.5	36.5
Fabrics:							
Drills, 37 inches wide	Yd.	8	29	7- 7.5	12	10-10.25	12.5
Weighing 3 yards per pound	Lb.	24	87	21-22.5	36	30-30.75	37.5
Brown sheeting:							
36 inches wide, 48 by 48 [3]	Yd.	7.25	28	8- 8.25	12	10-10.25	11.75
Weighing 3 yards per pound	Lb.	21.75	84	24-24.75	36	30-30.75	35.25

[1] Price at New Orleans, La.
[2] Average determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets.
[3] 48 threads per inch of warp and filling, respectively.
The yarns, brown sheetings, and drills are standard, readily marketable products, which can be and are satisfactorily manufactured from Middling Upland white cotton of ⅞-1 inch staple, and the prices stated are those of "first hands" from commercial sources.
In comparing the raw cotton quotations with those for the yarns and the fabrics reasonable allowances should be made, of course, for expenses of handling and transporting the raw cotton to the mills, sale profits or commissions, and the loss or waste which occurs in the process of manufacture, together with the costs of manufacture and sale of the yarns or fabrics.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and an active demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 in.	22½
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 1/16 ins.	23
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins.	24
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	26½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	27¾
Memphis:	
Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	23
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	24
Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	26½
Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	28
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	30
Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins.	30½
Middling, 1¼ ins.	31

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 21¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 21¾¢ at Memphis on Sept. 16, 1922, and 18½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19½¢ at Memphis on Sept. 17, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
1 1/16 ins.	150	125	125	250
1⅛ ins.	375	500	375	750
1 3/16 ins.	550	850	725	1,250
1¼ ins.	800	1,250	925	1,550

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week ending September 9, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	Per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	$30.00
Bennettsville, S. C.	.....	30.00
Ft. Smith, Ark.	$25.00	22.00
Little Rock, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Augusta, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Blytheville, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Earle, Ark.	23.00	22.00
Forrest City, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Helena, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Marianna, Ark.	.....	22.00
Monticello, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Texarkana, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Wilmot, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Warren, Ark.	25.00	22.00
Aberdeen, Miss.	25.00	23.00
Alligator, Miss.	27.00	26.00
Batesville, Miss.	25.00	22.00
Clarksdale, Miss.	26.00	26.00
Coldwater, Miss.	26.00	23.00
Greenwood, Miss.	26.00	23.00
Greenville, Miss.	26.00	23.00
Macon, Miss.	26.00	23.00
Tupelo, Miss.	26.00	24.00
West Point, Miss.	27.00	24.00
Yazoo City, Miss.	26.00	23.00
Portageville, Mo.	23.00	20.00
Covington, Tenn.	24.00	21.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	24.00	21.00
Memphis, Tenn.	26.00	23.00

Western Apple Shippers Prepare for Heavy Carlot Movement.

With an apple crop generally estimated to be nearly as large as that of 1921, which was 43,521 cars, growers and shippers of the Northwest are greatly interested in the question of transportation and the supply of refrigerator cars, according to a report from a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stationed at Spokane, Wash.

No serious transportation difficulties are anticipated in September, as the movement during that month from the apple districts is not heavy in normal seasons and local railroad officials claim to have sufficient cars available for traffic up to Oct. 1. After that date, however, the outlook is not reassuring in view of the prospective heavy demand for rolling stock to move the fruit crops of California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho.

The harvest of the main varieties of Northwestern apples begins about Sept. 15, but the peak movement usually is not reached before the last week of October. Last season on account of the short crop in the East and the consequent active f. o. b. demand, the movement was early, the peak of 937 cars being reached on Sept. 17.

In 1921, Wenatchee and Yakima shipped the greater portion of Winesaps, Jonathans, and Delicious. Idaho, with a crop almost three times as large as former crops, helped to increase the supply of Jonathans and added also to the tonnage of Romes, which were principally provided by the Yakima, Wenatchee, and Spokane districts. The bulk of the Newtown and Spitzenburg varieties was produced in the White Salmon, Hood River, and other Oregon districts.

COTTON PROSPECTS GOOD IN LEADING COUNTRIES

Slightly Larger Production Indicated In Countries That Produce Bulk of Crop—Condition Good.

A cotton harvest slightly larger than that of last year in the three countries that produce between 85% and 90% of the world cotton supply is indicated in reports received to date by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The department points out, however, that it is as yet too early in the year to make any definite forecast.

The cotton acreage of the United States has increased 10% over that of last year, and acreage in Egypt has increased 13%. The area planted to cotton in India this year up to Aug. 1, which normally represents about 60% of the total crop, was 4% larger than the acreage planted up to the same date last year.

The acreages planted in these countries for the picking season of 1922–23, as compared with the seasons 1921–22 and 1920–21, are given in the accompanying table.

An estimate of the cotton acreage of Russia for 1922 has been placed at from 216,000 to 270,000 acres. There is now no means of estimating area and condition of the crop in Russia with any degree of accuracy, so no estimate for that country can be depended on as giving more than a very general idea of present conditions.

Reports indicate that the condition of the crop in the various countries is generally fairly satisfactory. The crop in the United States was reported to be in better condition on Aug. 25 than it was at the same time last year, although it was considerably below the 5-year average condition for that date. According to latest reports condition of the crop in India is generally satisfactory, and the crop in Egypt is 94% of an average condition. Good crops are reported in Brazil and China.

The accompanying table gives the production of cotton in the United States, Egypt, and India for 1921–22, 1920–21, and the average production for 1909–10 to 1913–14, together with latest estimates and condition reports of the crop for the coming year.

Cotton Acreage Planted in the United States, India and Egypt for the Picking Season August 1 to July 31.

Country.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent of 1921–22.
United States	35,878,000	31,678,000	34,852,000	110
India [1]	13,293,000	11,976,000	12,496,000	104
Egypt	1,897,000	1,341,000	1,521,000	113
Total	51,068,000	44,995,000	48,869,000	109

[1] Area planted up to Aug. 1.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES, EGYPT, INDIA, AND MEXICO, DURING THE PICKING SEASON AUGUST 1 TO JULY 31.

[Bales of 478 pounds.]

Country.	Average, 1909–10–1913–14.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23. Condition of crop. Period.	1922–23. Condition of crop. Condition.	1922–23. Forecast of production.
	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.			1,000 bales.
United States	13,033	13,440	7,954	Aug. 25	57% of normal.	10,575
Egypt	1,453	1,251	684	July	94% of average.	[1] 1,000
India	3,584	3,013	3,735	Aug.	Generally satisfactory [2].	[3] 3,300
Mexico [4]	193	188	126	.....	.....	[2] 115
Total	18,263	17,892	12,499	.....	.....	14,990
Estimated world total	20,660	20,940	14,890	.....	.....	.....

[1] Estimate obtained by applying the condition figure to the average quoted by the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture.
[2] Reports from commercial sources.
[3] Computed on the basis of the average yield per acre for the five years 1916–1920.
[4] Lower California and the Laguna District only.

Foreign Markets

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT PLANS TO ASSIST FARMING INDUSTRY

Live-Stock Raising Especially To Be Encouraged—Financial Aid Extended to Producers.

A decree has recently been promulgated by the President of Brazil authorizing the Government to take whatever steps it considered necessary for the development of the agricultural industry of the country, reports the American consul general at Rio de Janeiro.

The most important provisions of this decree relate to the promotion of the Brazilian live stock industry. The Government has been authorized to secure a reduction in freight rates for the shipment of live stock and live-stock products, and to enter into agreements with all steamship companies having State subsidies or concessions for the adaptation of their ships to the transportation of refrigerated meat and meat products.

TAXES TO BE CUT.

Exemption from the internal transportation tax is granted on all shipments of live cattle, swine, meat, and by-products. The Government likewise intends to reduce by 50% the sanitary tax upon the importation and exportation of live cattle.

The decree further grants authority for the organization by the Government of a refrigerating service, including storage plants and transportation facilities on sea and land, in order to facilitate the sale of agricultural and animal products for internal consumption and for exportation.

In order to facilitate the purchase of Brazilian agricultural and animal products by foreign countries, the Government will establish a system of credits for foreign consumers through the Bank of Brazil as intermediary. In this connection the Government hopes to increase the production of cattle, cotton, cocoa, rubber, matte, and sugar by its offer to grant loans of not exceeding 50,000 contos ($16,200,000 in U. S. currency at par) to farmers, cattle raisers, and manufacturers in the lines indicated who agree to apply the loan to the purpose for which it is intended.

EXPORTABLE SURPLUS OF WHEAT.

(Concluded from front page.)

There is a wide margin for conjecture between 141,000,000 bus. and 275,000,000 bus. The actual amount exported during the year will probably be somewhere between these two figures.

The value of the computation by either method, of course, depends upon the comparability of estimates. If the amount of wheat exported and stocks on hand at the end of the year are taken out of the supplies for the year 1921–22, the amount of wheat left for consumption is very low. The question naturally arises, was the per capita consumption last year below normal or was the crop underestimated? If the crop was underestimated last year and is equally underestimated this year, the exportable surplus for 1922–23 can be computed satisfactorily by comparison with 1921–22.

The estimate of 5.3 bus. per capita as an average for the pre-war period seems to be fairly well established. If the estimates of production and carryover last year were accurate, consumption per capita was far below the pre-war normal. Assuming that both the estimates for 1921 and the forecast for 1922 are accurate, the problem centers on the per capita consumption. During the war period and since, per capita consumption has probably varied considerably, but it is not known just how elastic it is. The exportable surplus will vary from last year to the extent that consumption this year varies from last year. If the consumption last year was as far below normal as the statistical computation indicates, a return to the normal consumption of 5.3 bus. per capita would leave only about 141,000,000 bus. for export.

Wheat Supply for Year Beginning July 1, 1922, With Comparable Figures for Previous Years.

	Average 1909–1913.	1921	1922
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Production	686,691,000	794,893,000	1818,474,000
Held on farms	28,841,000	56,707,000	31,641,000
Commercial visible[2]	23,023,000	9,966,000	20,342,000
In country mills and elevators	29,000,000	26,767,000	27,830,000
Flour in terms of wheat	[3]47,000,000	22,000,000	[4]29,000,000
Total	814,555,000	910,333,000	927,287,000

[1] Forecast Sept. 1, 1922.
[2] Bradstreet.
[3] Three-year average, 1911–1913.
[4] The Northwestern Miller estimates 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 bbls.

Exports of Wheat, Including Flour (in Terms of Wheat,) 1909–1921.

Year ending June 30—	Domestic exports.	Net imports.	Net exports.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
1909–1913	104,967,086	1,613,263	103,353,823
1915	332,464,975	527,399	331,937,576
1916	243,117,026	6,566,410	236,550,616
1917	203,573,928	24,861,038	178,712,890
1918	132,578,633	29,803,697	102,774,936
1919	287,401,579	10,786,157	276,615,422
1920	219,864,548	5,343,700	214,520,848
1921	366,092,190	56,413,162	309,679,028
1922	279,170,672	16,861,999	262,308,673

The production of coffee in Sumatra decreased from 8,880,000 lbs. in 1917 to 3,062,000 lbs. in 1921.

The number of cattle in France in 1921 is placed at 13,343,000 in an estimate recently published by the French Ministry of Agriculture. The same estimate gives the number of sheep as 9,600,000; swine, 5,166,000; goats, 1,361,000; and horses, 2,706,000.

WORLD STOCKS OF WHEAT ON JULY 1.

Location.	1921	1922
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*
United States[1]	92,167	79,813
Canada	11,636	29,799
Total in North America	103,803	109,612
France (stocks in bond)[2]	681	602
United Kingdom	10,160	6,470
Wheat flour as wheat	1,870	2,670
Argentina	6,640	3,680
Afloat for United Kingdom direct	16,350	11,100
Afloat for Continent direct	35,730	21,810
Afloat for orders	13,280	18,800
Total Europe and afloat	84,711	65,132
Australia	36,000	5,000
Total above stocks	224,514	179,744

[1] Includes wheat in farmers' hands and excludes flour carry over.
[2] Includes flour.

Boston Imports Canadian Meat.

Imports of Canadian meat into Boston during the two weeks Aug. 10–24 amounted to 260,333 lbs., according to data compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These imports were segregated as follows: 742 quarters of fresh beef, weighing 131,738 lbs.; 188 beef chucks, weighing 20,523 lbs.; 40 cow loins, weighing 2,839 lbs.: 71 carcasses of fresh veal, weighing 6,567 lbs.; 2,707 carcasses of fresh lambs, weighing 98,666 lbs.

Although a part of this meat was imported by big packers from their Toronto and Winnipeg slaughtering establishments, Boston wholesale merchants bought considerable quantities from smaller Canadian slaughterers.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Sept. 19, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Anthracnose of Muskmelons. By George K. K. Link and F. C. Meier, Pathologists. Pp. 4, pls. 1. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry (Office of Cotton, Truck, and Forage Crop Disease Investigations.) May, 1922. (**Department Circular 217.**) Price, 5¢. For sale only.
The effects of the disease and methods of control.

Bacterial Spot of Cucumbers. By F. C. Meier and G. K. K. Link, Pathologists, Office of Cotton, Truck, and Forage Crop Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 5, pls. 1. August, 1922. (**Department Circular 234.**) Price, 5¢. For sale only.

Common White Grubs. By John J. Davis. Entomological Assistant, Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 30, figs, 21. Revised, August, 1922. (**Farmers' Bulletin 940.**)
The life history and habits of these pests and methods of control.

Defects in the Quality of Butter. By C. W. Fryhofer, Butter Inspector, Food Products Inspection Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 13. August, 1922. (**Department Circular 236.**) Price, 5¢.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 47, No. 1. Pp. 1–100. July, 1922. Price, 10¢.

Imports and Exports of Agricultural Products. Compiled in the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, 1922. Pp. 33. (**Separate 867, Yearbook, 1921.**) Price, 5¢.

Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics, 1921. Compiled in the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Pp. 34. (**Separate 871, Yearbook, 1921.**) Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements, Bureau of Animal Industry, No. 183, July, 1922. Pp. 79–89. Sept. 1, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements, Bureau of Chemistry.—Supplement 138. Notices of Judgment. 10351–10400. Pp. 193–227. July 26, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Soil Survey of Logan County, Kentucky. By L. R. Schoenmann and Grove B. Jones, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and S. D. Averitt, of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 56, fig. 1, map 1. (**From F. O. Soils, 1919.**) Price, 15¢.

Statistics of Grain Crops, 1921. Compiled in the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Pp. 74. (**Separate 868, Yearbook, 1921.**) Price, 10¢.

Wheat Production and Marketing. By C. R. Ball, cerealist; C. E. Leighty, Agronomist, Bureau of Plant Industry; O. C. Stine, Agricultural Economist, and O. E. Baker, Agricultural Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 83, figs. 72. (**Separate 873, Yearbook, 1921.**) Price, 10¢.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING JULY, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Clothing.					Combing.				Carpet.	
	Unsorted.			Sorted.		Unsorted.		Sorted.			
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.	Washed or scoured.	Unwashed.	Unwashed.	Washed.	Unwashed.	Washed or scoured.	Washed or unwashed.	Scoured.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Aden										6,480	
Argentina	661,614	18,375	52,399	40,667		3,113,991		965,991	262,254	528,961	
Australia				61,369	162,072	130,503		4,714,407	106,196		
Belgium								21,228	13,553	133,392	
British India										239,320	
British South Africa				16,269		34,667		35,506	301,259	6,641	
Canada	498,091	347				782,377				9,406	
Chile								24,302			
China	26,558					79,780		48,869		4,654,711	
Czechoslovakia										40,228	
Denmark	375										
Egypt										51,768	
France										453,772	
Germany						66,000			116,639	610,617	
Greece										1,000	
Iceland and Faroe Islands										11,573	
Italy											201,272
Netherlands				22,455						75,923	
New Zealand								171,196			
Palestine and Syria										278,084	
Portugal										102,427	
Spain	5,958									18,072	
Sweden										17,592	
Switzerland										48,527	
Turkey in Asia										39,505	
Turkey in Europe										183,781	
United Kingdom				183,462	150,229	509,038	4,782	834,083	135,917	8,749,003	
Uruguay	299,603					749,134		150,248		31,841	
Yugoslavia, Albania, etc										12,704	
Total	1,492,199	18,722	52,399	324,222	312,301	5,465,490	4,782	6,965,830	935,818	16,305,328	201,272

Total for—	Clothing.	Combing.	Carpet.	Total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
July, 1922	2,199,843	13,371,920	16,506,600	32,078,363
July, 1921	656,111	80,008	8,660,745	9,396,864
January–July, 1922	23,218,311	81,853,267	106,685,444	211,758,022
January–July, 1921	196,720,308	10,166,216	47,954,179	254,840,703

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE, DURING JULY, 1922.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Milk.		
				Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
France					252,000	15,019
Germany				55,985	99,125	187,360
Gibraltar				4,200	29,830	
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands				6,050	33,675	
Netherlands				60,950		10,750
Russia in Europe					896,112	
Ukraine				371,691	3,943	
United Kingdom	1,919,596	28,391	10	111,027	2,594,560	81,050
Canada	43,726	86,447	12,829	480	2,400	3,704
British Honduras	7,337	1,750	8,239	29,834	2,785	747
Costa Rica	3,050	400	1,293	25,007	4,768	275
Honduras	15,446		8,695	30,272	13,188	485
Panama	73,358	12,300	19,670	25,704	129,910	2,301
Mexico	60,059	4,393	101,505	69,315	232,402	19,577
Newfoundland and Labrador		5,130		8,400	86,925	
Jamaica	13,605	8,100	43,958	17,010	6,530	
Trinidad and Tobago	60,220		9,355	9,890	7,920	
Cuba	9,002		89,089	892,994	99,588	1,025
Brazil				58,827	498	
Colombia	15,316		956	73,577	6,395	1,310
British Guiana	40,326			54		
Peru	39,470		2,933	27,445	112,527	
British India	98		750	11,688	58,841	24
Ceylon					30,120	
Straits Settlements				288,600	29,580	
China	7,067		14,513	136,047	4,055	1,410
Chosen	2,874		238	46,740	7,200	
Java and Madura					73,200	
Hongkong			2,366	216,240	50,018	
Japan	4,080		2,915	517,320	30,160	46,257
Palestine and Syria				2,100	31,200	
Philippine Islands	20,435		2,505	86,100	345,930	2,987
British South Africa			300	45,834	20,280	
All other countries	115,829	33,923	41,077	140,515	140,221	9,527
Total:						
July, 1922	2,450,804	180,834	363,256	3,386,783	5,435,927	383,808
July, 1921	531,078	125,031	2,200,800	5,726,119	11,610,657	716,321
7 months endiug July, 1921	5,824,977	2,347,786	9,484,796	55,102,776	93,605,574	3,452,190
7 months ending July, 1922	7,241,963	1,063,961	3,346,733	38,391,857	89,389,344	4,993,890

Of the leading markets it may be said, in a general way, that New York is often quoted as paying the highest prices for very early arrivals of fruits and vegetables, but during the height of the season is often quoted below the others. The Boston market has the reputation of paying high prices at times, but the higher freight charges must be considered in comparing quotations. Great manufacturing centers like Pittsburgh are good markets when the industries which center at such points are prosperous.

Hotels Demand Service and Good Quality of Produce.

The hotel trade, although it makes up a fairly large share of the business of certain firms, is only a small factor in the produce business as a whole. Hotels buy little if any of their supplies direct from the carlot receiver, as he does not have the variety to offer and is not in a position to render the service that can be had from the jobber. A limited number of jobbing firms secure practically all of this trade. Some firms do a considerable summer business shipping produce to summer resort hotels.

The quality of produce bought by hotels is on the whole above the average, although there is, of course, a variation among different classes of hotels in this respect. Some are willing to pay high prices to obtain the best quality, while others buy medium-priced stock of average quality.

As a class, the jobbers who cater to hotel trade buy considerable quantities of strictly fancy stock of all lines. They put this stock in the best of condition before offering it to their customers. Hotels are generally conservative when it comes to buying rare and out-of-season fruits and vegetables at extreme prices; for example, they buy few if any Florida strawberries at Christmas at $2 a qt., or early California asparagus at $40 a crate. However, they buy out-of-season produce when the price is moderate.

Prices paid by hotels are above the average, partly because of the better quality of produce bought and partly because of the service demanded. Much buying is done by telephone, and some summer resort hotels order by letter. When the jobber does not have the commodity ordered in his store, he makes a trip about the market to find the necessary items to fill the order. Evidently the hotel that buys in this manner is at a disadvantage in the matter of prices compared with the retailer who visits the market in person, shops around, and selects his purchases from the stocks the jobber has on hand in his store.

About half of the east Texas tomatoes are sold through a growers' exchange composed of 2,500 bona fide growers, divided into 31 local organizations. Each "local" elects one trustee, and the 31 trustees choose the president of the central exchange, together with four directors.

The Mexican bean beetle is causing heavy damage in Alabama and Georgia and locally in Tennessee and Kentucky. It has extended its range considerably this year. Twenty-four new counties have been infested in Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The grape-leaf hopper is injurious in the Great Lakes grape region of Michigan, New York, and Ohio.

The worst outbreak of the false chinch bug on potatoes in the history of Idaho is reported from the southern part of the State.

The New York State Horticultural Society, reporting for the heavy producing counties bordering Lake Ontario, concludes that the average grower who had 1,000 barrels of apples last year expects 1,650 this year, an increase of 65%, but winter varieties are expected to increase only from 927 to 1,244 barrels, or 34%, while fall apples were expected to show 340% increase.

CREAMERY BUTTER STOCKS IN STORAGE LARGER THAN USUAL

Large Movement of Eggs Out of Storage—Cheese Holdings About Normal for the Season.

Cold storage holdings of creamery butter on Sept. 1 amounted to 112,062,000 lbs., an increase of 2,712,000 lbs. over the average holdings on that date. Holdings increased 8,911,000 lbs. during August, compared with the 5-year average increase of 12,323,000 lbs. for the month. Stocks of packing-stock butter were noticeably low.

American cheese holdings showed less shan the usual increase during August and ttocks were below the 5-year average. Swiss cheese holdings were considerably above the average stocks on Sept. 1. The holdings of other varieties of cheese were normal for this season of the year.

The movement of eggs out of cold storage began with a net decrease of 555,000 cases. This amount is exceptionally large for August but is a normal percentage of the Aug. 1 holdings. Frozen egg holdings showed another large increase, stocks of Sept. 1 being 34,514,000 lbs.

Broilers moved into cold storage at an unusual rate. The net increase during August amounted to 2,123,000 lbs. compared with the 5-year average of 1,141,000 lbs. Roasters moved out rapidly and stocks appear to be approaching normal. Fowls and turkeys showed the usual seasonal decreases and the miscellaneous varieties remained practically stationary. Total holdings of poultry showed a decrease of about 3,000,000 lbs. compared with the 5-year average decrease of 715,000 lbs.

Frozen beef and cured beef holdings showed small increases. Frozen pork holdings decreased from 118,000,000 lbs. to 85,000,000 lbs. All holdings of cured pork also showed decreases. Total pork holdings for Sept. 1 were 620,000,000 lbs. compared with 683,000,000 lbs. last month and 624,000,000 lbs. last year. There was practically no change in stocks of frozen lamb and mutton. Lard stocks decreased from 143,000,000 lbs. to 118,000,000 lbs. The production was 110,000,000 lbs. compared with 98,000,000 lbs. last year.

Stocks of Hides and Skins on July 31, 1922.

Stocks of cattle hides on hand July 31, 1922, showed an increase of 19,135 pieces, or .4% compared with similar stocks on hand June 30 of this year, but a decrease of 1,082,455 pieces, or 16.8% compared with stocks on hand July 31, 1921.

Stocks of calf and kip skins also increased during the month of July, stocks on hand at the end of the month being 67,828 pieces more than at the end of the preceding month, an increase of 1.5%. As in the case of cattle hides, stocks of calf and kip skins decreased 78,857 pieces, or 1.7% compared with a year ago.

Stocks of sheep and lamb skins decreased materially, both for the month and compared with similar stocks on hand July 31, 1921.

Kinds.	July 31, 1922.	June 30, 1922.	July 31, 1921.	Number sold during July, 1922.
Cattle	5,366,414	5,347,279	6,448,869	1,752,177
Calf and kip	4,541,776	4,473,948	4,620,633	1,363,820
Sheep and lamb	9,661,869	10,971,445	13,761,905	2,893,308

MONTHLY COLD STORAGE REPORT.

Holdings on Sept. 1, 1922, with comparative figures.

Commodity.	Aug. 1, 5-year average.	Aug. 1, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1922.	Sept. 1, 5-year average.	Sept. 1, 1921.	Sept. 1, 1922.
BUTTER (pounds).						
Creamery	97,027,000	82,837,934	103,151,033	109,350,000	92,292,184	112,061,885
Packing stock	3,494,000	2,703,934	2,173,228	3,624,000	2,518,816	2,160,157
CHEESE (pounds).						
American	54,368,000	41,283,502	46,580,354	66,191,000	46,635,010	53,626,066
Swiss, including block	[1] 2,105,000	2,910,271	2,534,586	2,583,000	3,337,389	4,659,731
Brick and Munster	[1] 1,278,000	1,671,479	1,500,442	1,230,000	1,663,442	1,118,986
Limburger	[1] 832,000	957,382	879,256	1,158,000	1,095,229	985,043
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	[1] 4,650,000	3,474,184	1,502,314	4,074,000	3,510,269	1,375,832
Cream and Neufchatel	[1] 268,000	291,880	159,079	222,000	392,499	173,324
All other varieties	[1] 5,190,000	5,728,365	4,607,382	4,577,000	6,269,604	4,857,004
Total cheese	68,691,000	56,317,063	57,763,413	80,035,000	62,902,842	66,795,986
EGGS.						
Cases	7,158,000	7,604,995	10,160,942	6,794,000	7,209,645	9,605,827
Frozen (pounds)	19,531,000	27,952,080	27,855,093	21,188,000	27,408,333	34,513,985
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).						
Broilers	3,554,000	3,045,542	3,109,612	4,695,000	4,889,709	5,232,924
Roasters	4,205,000	3,580,138	6,876,823	2,984,000	2,112,995	4,532,832
Fowls	5,005,000	3,112,248	5,283,332	4,518,000	2,570,262	3,898,414
Turkeys	3,438,000	3,836,038	3,998,847	2,591,000	2,927,392	3,196,790
Miscellaneous varieties	15,201,000	7,613,638	11,390,209	15,900,000	7,563,871	10,805,168
Total frozen poultry	31,403,000	21,187,604	30,658,823	30,688,000	20,064,229	27,666,128
MEATS (pounds).						
Beef, frozen	118,540,000	66,262,035	27,727,053	112,976,000	50,204,072	28,171,514
Beef, in process of cure	(2)	7,876,174	11,212,438	(2)	8,671,889	13,420,405
Beef, cured	26,571,000	9,952,929	8,091,366	27,128,000	8,457,682	6,632,699
Total beef	145,111,000	84,091,138	47,030,857	140,104,000	67,333,643	48,224,618
Pork, frozen	129,449,000	149,434,597	117,903,228	93,373,000	103,486,163	84,818,614
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	(2)	97,052,512	95,869,088	(2)	83,007,149	86,782,592
Pork, dry salt, cured	316,299,000	134,458,631	83,986,858	276,829,000	117,283,672	79,548,192
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	(2)	216,919,050	250,609,123	(2)	192,685,590	229,750,358
Pork, pickled, cured	378,186,000	129,704,163	435,082,710	333,551,000	127,504,379	139,082,884
Total pork	823,934,000	727,568,953	683,451,007	703,753,000	623,966,953	619,982,640
Lamb and mutton, frozen	4,675,000	6,750,622	3,308,007	6,301,000	5,902,781	3,370,779
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	69,449,000	80,994,943	54,734,214	75,735,000	79,778,906	55,777,587
Total meats	1,043,169,000	899,405,656	788,524,085	925,893,000	776,981,383	727,355,624
Lard	140,232,000	194,490,400	143,083,622	123,089,000	149,885,513	118,272,031

[1] Four-year average. [2] Prior to 1920, figures for cured meats included those for meats still in process of cure.

Meats Placed in Cure or Frozen During Month in Wholesale Meat Packing Establishments.

Variety.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	August, 1920.	August, 1921.	August, 1922.
Beef, frozen ....pounds..	10,203,902	7,258,005	5,607,014	7,711,830	7,949,166	10,212,182
Beef placed in cure ....do....	8,739,137	8,418,123	9,706,044	8,294,998	8,567,731	10,170,501
Pork, frozen ....do....	38,697,376	29,406,551	32,690,224	25,308,573	19,034,028	21,010,504
Pork, dry salt, placed in cure .do....	66,714,993	104,267,030	104,956,252	59,691,674	81,952,404	91,367,384
Pork, pickled, placed in cure .do....	158,512,728	163,672,248	175,045,990	132,478,474	135,670,694	155,789,000
Lamb and mutton, frozen ....do....	741,851	663,035	511,350	2,398,143	737,419	756,210
Lard produced ....do....	104,037,466	117,322,212	122,697,674	76,451,709	97,904,454	110,161,506

Holdings by Sections on Sept. 1, 1922.

Commodity.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	South Atlantic.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
BUTTER (pounds).									
Creamery	20,118,823	32,534,281	35,361,885	13,574,323	1,220,097	1,529,573	1,008,406	1,508,452	5,206,045
Packing stock	273	102,347	735,359	523,862	749,982	13,589	360	10,763	23,622
CHEESE (pounds).									
American	3,972,449	17,843,853	22,523,915	1,727,910	950,089	393,543	455,371	1,757,622	4,001,314
Swiss, including block	1,474	987,981	3,086,304	55,119	55,528	4,435	2,086	35,227	431,577
Brick and Munster	744	105,279	682,844	153,318	4,686	6,100	5,361	23,482	137,172
Limburger	.....	356,447	507,259	18,608	.....	1,910	555	2,620	97,644
Cottage, pot, and bakers'	17,526	631,569	639,328	28,942	36,744	.....	.....	.....	21,723
Cream and Neufchatel	.....	110,325	28,134	1,160	630	.....	1,160	14,134	17,781
All other varieties	81,880	3,099,986	1,388,034	40,745	2,300	.....	47,992	13,066	183,001
EGGS.									
Cases	704,998	2,931,141	3,037,015	1,618,051	138,005	224,694	199,648	129,078	623,197
Frozen (pounds)	1,767,086	12,035,508	9,579,005	5,062,590	583,691	279,497	270,547	69,657	4,866,404
FROZEN POULTRY (pounds).									
Broilers	275,780	2,748,527	789,488	238,409	19,420	59,443	93,111	20,201	988,545
Roasters	328,786	2,313,859	1,670,308	57,525	68,243	9,416	18,642	2,209	64,444
Fowls	728,001	1,558,280	834,728	198,445	168,779	11,076	36,313	14,800	347,992
Turkeys	430,805	1,761,654	557,002	161,189	47,955	19,398	15,817	9,123	193,847
Miscellaneous varieties	911,153	6,480,505	2,420,596	670,638	39,021	34,150	56,458	25,457	167,190
MEATS (pounds).									
Beef, frozen	2,535,255	5,899,809	11,720,911	5,260,939	391,538	13,316	1,067,185	368,905	913,656
Beef, in process of cure	746,686	3,329,823	6,459,317	2,069,363	220,819	13,297	218,034	44,811	318,255
Beef, cured	386,574	1,904,824	2,623,319	1,232,761	210,911	10,822	39,233	28,954	195,301
Pork, frozen	13,833,621	7,608,213	25,116,512	30,337,508	1,414,100	871,374	2,100,092	2,521,610	1,015,684
Pork, dry salt, in process of cure	2,111,911	3,057,683	37,341,475	39,930,836	1,985,049	756,842	662,460	495,769	440,567
Pork, dry salt, cured	1,990,427	2,299,796	32,731,360	35,010,951	2,379,778	551,529	3,676,733	527,323	380,295
Pork, pickled, in process of cure	11,507,413	17,027,223	83,173,945	99,811,599	4,361,373	2,126,880	3,150,556	3,072,603	5,518,766
Pork, pickled, cured	7,681,882	9,517,019	52,671,267	55,366,844	3,113,274	665,363	5,533,357	1,998,269	2,535,609
Lamb and mutton, frozen	645,952	2,203,547	249,496	109,653	61,348	1,008	27,027	2,565	70,183
Miscellaneous meats, frozen and cured	2,649,927	4,142,638	21,894,354	22,196,062	925,793	238,164	1,909,801	416,239	1,404,609
Lard	9,459,078	4,646,407	75,526,413	23,204,118	1,181,990	363,654	906,256	1,611,415	1,372,700

Crop Reports

BIG CROP OF HONEY SHOWN DESPITE HEAT AND DROUGHT

Average Yield Shows Increase Over Last Year—Market Demand Continues Light.

The big crop of clover honey promised by the abundant moisture early in the season was at least partly realized before the summer droughts and heat over much of the country cut off the nectar flow. The average yield of all surplus honey to Sept. 1 for the entire United States is 50.3 lbs., compared with 40.5 lbs. to the same date in 1921, 51.9 lbs. in 1920, and 42.7 lbs. the average for the 5-year period 1916–1920.

But the later light flow or dearth of nectar where dreught has prevailed has lightened the stores of honey in the brood chambers and discouraged the rearing of young bees, while the scanty and dried up growth of fall honey plants does not promise well for the late flow that beekeepers commonly and sometimes unwisely depend upon for winter food supplies.

GOOD CROP IN NEW ENGLAND.

In New England and New York fair to good crops were realized in most sections, although elsewhere in that territory bees lack stores. Clover was good in sections of New York, though rain prevented gathering a full crop. Buckwheat is poor in the heaviest producing eastern districts of New York and Pennsylvania, but better farther West, and is reported good in the North Central States. Bees are on the verge of starvation in central New Jersey and the fall outlook is dubious.

In the South, less than the usual small summer flow was realized, although some sections, including south Georgia, were favored. Texas has had a poor season all over the State. The winter was dry and the spring very wet, followed by a dry, hot summer. With a very poor spring and summer crop and the outlook unpromising for a fall flow, feeding will probably be necessary to carry the bees through the winter.

In the North Central States the summer drought stopped the abundant flow and dried up the plants so that the fall will probably be only average. But over most of this territory a good crop has already been secured, yields being especially good in South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri.

In the western Mountain States the alfalfa and sweet clover crops were generally below average, although some sections had good yields. The alfalfa weevil is more widespread than ever, although it has practically disappeared from some sections where it was formerly numerous and destructive. Grasshoppers have done much harm to plants and bloom in many of these States. In northeastern Utah honey bees have suffered severely from the competition of a wild ground bee that has appeared in that country in immense numbers. In the orchard sections of the West, arsenic spray has taken a considerable toll of bees, as usual.

Although the orange flow in California showed the effects of last winter's freeze, and sage suffered from the dry, hot summer, California has a better yield this year to Sept. 1—74 lbs. per colony—than in any year since 1915, except in 1920, when the yield to that date was 82 lbs. The flow from fireweed in Washington and Oregon has been excellent.

In Porto Rico the crop has been curtailed somewhat by dry weather, but the season is expected to be better than that of 1921.

The condition of fall honey plants is slightly below last year and average, being relatively lowest in the Southern States, especially in Texas.

The condition of strength and healthfulness of colonies averages 90.9% compared with an 87.1% average on Sept. 1. Conditions generally are good, being less than 90% in only 10 States.

Demand for honey has been generally light throughout the producing areas, with few large sales reported. Abundance of fruit, extremely hot weather, and the railroad strike are all said to have contributed toward the dull market. Some inquiries have come in from Europe, but few sales have been made for export. Prices in general show little change from those prevailing last season. The quality of the honey taken off this year is reported generally good, and in many sections it is said to be better than normal.

In southern California carloads of White Orange honey were quoted early in September for outside shipment at mostly 9½¢ per lb., Light Amber Sage at 6¼¢–6¾¢, and Light Amber Alfalfa at 6¼¢–6½¢. In the mountain belt, carlots of White Amber and Sweet Clover in 60-lb. cans recently sold at 7¾¢–8½¢ per lb., with less-than-carlot sales up to 10¢ per lb. Small lot sales of No. 1 comb were reported around $3.75–$4.50 per 24-section case. Some intermountain beekeepers are said to have been selling to near-by dealers as low as 6¾¢ per lb.

White extracted, including Clover, Raspberry and Basswood, sold recently in the clover belt at 10¢ per lb. in carlots, and up to 12½¢ per lb. in large lots of 60-lb. cans. One recent car of white extracted was reported to have sold in the plains area at 9½¢ per lb., but most sales have been higher.

Consuming markets remain dull. Chicago is the only large market in which demand and movement on extracted have improved slightly. Very few sales of comb honey were reported on any large market. In Chicago white honey from Colorado and Wyoming sold on Sept. 14 at 9½¢–10½¢ per lb. and No. 1 heavy white comb at $4–$4.25 per 24-section case.

New York reported Light Amber Alfalfa from California at 7¢–8¢ per lb., with White Orange topping the market at 11¢–12¢. Refined imported honey could be bought in New York on Sept. 1 at 65¢–75¢ per gal.

CONDITION OF HONEY BEES AND HONEY PLANTS, AND YIELDS OF HONEY, SEPTEMBER 1

State.	Yield to Sept. 1 of surplus honey per colony (spring count).			Per cent of total surplus honey usually produced by Sept. 1.	Condition of colonies, Sept. 1. (100=normal.)			Condition of fall honey plants, Sept. 1: (100=normal.)		
	1922.	1921.	Average 1916–1920.		1922.	1921.	Average 1916–1920.	1922.	1921.	Average 1916–1920.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Maine	30	35	35	82	95	96	93	90	81	91
New Hampshire	32	34	36	90	85	98	93	80	82	90
Vermont	45	53	46	96	97	102	95	90	91	85
Massachusetts	31	36	36	77	96	97	95	94	94	96
Rhode Island	50	0	42	97	99	97	100	105	102	100
Connecticut	35	39	42	85	90	98	95	90	91	95
New York	51	60	57	89	95	95	97	90	85	90
New Jersey	33	38	39	89	91	95	95	80	90	93
Pennsylvania	41	40	46	82	93	95	96	85	85	94
Delaware	20	0	23	85	100	.....	93	100	.....	88
Maryland	30	27	50	93	93	92	98	79	75	88
Virginia	30	17	38	90	90	83	94	83	53	86
West Virginia	28	32	33	89	92	96	96	81	85	88
North Carolina	24	12	30	90	88	82	92	81	65	91
South Carolina	19	14	26	80	95	83	90	80	90	85
Georgia	27	29	29	86	89	90	90	84	82	83
Florida	55	36	55	94	95	91	94	90	78	89
Ohio	45	70	41	90	86	99	93	80	87	75
Indiana	53	57	35	80	97	98	93	69	94	79
Illinois	65	35	38	77	96	83	90	68	67	69
Michigan	56	65	49	91	94	100	94	78	100	78
Wisconsin	65	37	52	94	94	91	95	77	70	75
Minnesota	54	54	56	86	91	94	96	61	79	80
Iowa	70	40	57	90	94	91	92	85	71	77
Missouri	60	37	34	79	94	91	87	75	86	71
North Dakota	.....	.....	44	99	.....	.....	92	.....	.....	86
South Dakota	85	74	69	92	90	99	98	85	94	82
Nebraska	58	55	46	92	96	90	88	74	85	69
Kansas	45	43	29	87	93	95	92	63	69	60
Kentucky	40	43	32	80	98	88	90	88	79	81
Tennessee	15	23	26	84	85	84	88	78	80	81
Alabama	30	28	33	91	92	90	91	70	78	81
Mississippi	30	36	30	90	88	90	86	70	78	77
Louisiana	45	57	36	95	89	94	96	80	80	91
Texas	22	50	37	85	84	90	85	48	65	67
Oklahoma	40	28	32	86	85	93	89	62	62	68
Arkansas	35	30	24	84	90	90	82	70	75	72
Montana	60	70	85	91	90	96	98	69	60	84
Wyoming	65	80	89	88	88	100	94	82	85	89
Colorado	45	46	51	93	96	94	96	79	83	88
New Mexico	65	45	48	82	94	93	95	65	93	87
Arizona	42	46	62	94	91	99	98	86	85	87
Utah	50	60	78	93	90	94	95	79	95	86
Nevada	47	85	60	.....	95	95	95	65	100	72
Idaho	65	80	60	97	96	92	94	90	90	87
Washington	75	50	53	92	98	90	93	85	90	87
Oregon	80	55	50	95	98	97	94	85	68	80
California	74	32	58	94	93	88	89	78	72	71
United States	50.0	40.5	42.7	87.1	95.1	90.9	91.2	76.8	77.0	78.4

SMALL PECAN CROP SHOWN IN REPORTS ON CONDITION

Heaviest Producing States Show Largest Crop Decline—Frost and Rain Damage Crop.

A short crop of pecans this year is indicated in reports of condition on Sept. 1, covering about 2,000,000 trees. The present condition of 27.7% compares with 51.2% in 1921 and with 31% in 1920. The 5-year average 1916–1920 is 56.1%.

Conditions are worst in the heaviest producing States. Texas, the largest single producer, reports only 9% of a normal condition and Georgia, the largest producer of the cultivated improved nuts, only 36%. Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, also large producers, report conditions of 39%, 36%, 24%, and 25% respectively. Conditions are 55% in Florida and Alabama, and the native wild trees of the northern portion of the pecan belt in Missouri and Illinois are still better, 65% and 60%.

The poor condition is ascribed to many causes, principally frost and rain damage to the bloom, damage from later excessive rainfall in some sections and drought in others, injury to trees from case bearer, to foliage from caterpillars, and heavy late shedding of nuts. Many authorities say it is merely an off year; that the trees lack the vitality to produce a good crop this year following the big crop of 1921.

Georgia shows the best condition in the heaviest commercial section. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana the condition is better in the coastal sections than upstate. In fact, the crop in the delta lands along the Mississippi River in Mississippi and Louisiana is almost a complete failure. The crop in the Wabash bottoms is better than in the valleys of the southwestern part of Illinois.

Missouri has a good crop along the Mississippi River south of St. Louis. Some sections in eastern Oklahoma will gather a fair crop, but generally the crop is poor.

In Arkansas weevil damage has been very heavy. In the White River territory the ground is almost covered with shed nuts and in the Red River section the trees are shedding so heavily that it is feared that the crop will hardly meet local demand.

PECAN CONDITIONS, SEPTEMBER 1.

[Based upon reports and observations of orchards and groves containing about 2,000,000 trees.]

State.	Condition (crop promise) on Sept. 1.				Per cent of a full crop realized.			Trees of bearing age compared with last year.	Trees of bearing age not producing.		
	Average, 1916–1920.	1920	1921	1922	Average, 1916–1920.	1920	1921		Usual year.	1921	1922
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
North Carolina	53	60	46	67	44	35	32	106	20	41	18
South Carolina	74	56	80	48	68	33	81	102	15	30	31
Georgia	67	34	80	36	72	31	70	104	11	19	35
Florida	66	40	70	55	65	32	68	104	15	27	20
Alabama	55	50	74	55	44	29	.....	100	.....	19	.....
Mississippi	49	28	75	39	51	15	75	109	10	10	18
Louisiana	67	33	71	25	53	13	75	102	17	30	46
Texas	53	30	44	9	44	8	45	101	20	47	67
Oklahoma	46	20	46	36	41	15	47	99	15	50	31
Arkansas	55	26	64	24	49	17	70	100	15	.....	31
Missouri	49	30	20	65	27	14	20	100	20	50	25
Illinois	60	53	52	60	36	50	39	100	25	36	30
United States.	56.1	31	51.2	27.7	48.2	16.1	52.2	101.7	16.8	37.1	45.2

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF STOCK HOGS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1921 AND 1922.

[Numbers are in thousands; i. e., 000 omitted. Percentage figures indicate the relative number Sept. 1, 1922, compared with Sept. 1, 1921.]

State.	Number Sept. 1, 1921.	Sept. 1, 1922.		State.	Number Sept. 1, 1921.	Sept. 1, 1922.	
		Number.	Per cent.			Number.	Per cent.
Me.	78	78	100	N. Dak.	386	425	110
N. H.	46	46	101	S. Dak.	1,030	1,133	110
Vt.	79	79	100	Nebr.	3,784	4,541	120
Mass.	102	102	100	Kans.	1,818	2,182	120
R. I.	14	14	100	Ky.	1,478	1,626	110
Conn.	55	51	93	Tenn.	1,372	1,468	107
N. Y.	608	626	103	Ala.	1,538	1,492	97
N. J.	149	150	101	Miss.	1,666	1,666	100
Pa.	1,051	1,072	102	La.	1,328	1,195	90
Del.	72	72	100	Tex.	2,144	2,187	102
Md.	357	375	105	Okla.	932	1,044	112
Va.	949	996	105	Ark.	1,237	1,212	98
W. Va.	367	371	101	Mont.	93	98	105
N. C.	1,592	1,672	105	Wyo.	53	56	105
S. C.	1,018	1,049	103	Colo.	202	232	115
Ga.	2,548	2,523	99	N. Mex.	65	65	100
Fla.	968	920	95	Ariz.	24	27	112
Ohio	2,982	3,280	110	Utah	96	110	115
Ind.	3,226	3,549	110	Nev.	27	30	110
Ill.	3,564	3,992	112	Idaho	77	92	120
Mich.	1,214	1,323	109	Wash.	141	148	105
Wis.	1,849	1,923	104	Oreg.	180	198	110
Minn.	1,534	1,611	105	Calif.	719	733	102
Iowa	7,346	8,081	110				
Mo.	3,759	4,135	110	U. S.	55,917	60,050	107.4

Fewer Inspections of Fruits and Vegetables During August.

The Food Products Inspection Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture handled 1,696 inspections of fruits and vegetables during the month of August. Vegetable inspections totaled 934. The remainder of the work related to fruits.

The volume of August inspections was considerably less than the number handled in July and also less than the volume of work during the corresponding month a year ago. Most of this decrease was caused by the condition of the markets. Many lines of produce, particularly potatoes, have been abundant and prices have been such that a large number of shipments have been consigned, and as a rule city dealers do not request inspection of consigned shipments.

Of the 25 markets in which Federal inspectors are stationed, Chicago led during August with 239 inspections. New York had 217, and Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and New Orleans each had between 100 and 150. In New York and Philadelphia most of the inspections pertained to fruits, but in Chicago and other Middle Western cities vegetables required most of the time of inspectors.

Inspectors located at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk naval bases inspected 1,623,640 lbs. of fruits and vegetables for the Navy during August and 271,355 lbs. for the Marine Corps. At New York about 16,000 lbs. were handled for the U. S. Shipping Board. Approximately 732,500 lbs. were inspected for the Navy at the three stations on the California Coast, while 16,105 lbs. were examined for the Marine Corps at San Diego.

HOPS: CONDITION AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION.

State.	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		
	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition—	
				Aug. 1.	Sept 1.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
New York	.....	.....	580	.....	.....
Washington	91	81	5,100	3,936	3,888
Oregon	86	80	9,240	9,792	10,080
California	92	99	14,220	18,110	18,513
Total	85.8	90.0	29,140	31,838	32,481

BEANS: CONDITION AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION.

State.	Condition Sept. 1.		Production.		
	10-year average.	1922	1921, subject to final revision in Dec.	1922 forecast from condition—	
				Aug. 1.	Sept 1
	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New York	76	75	1,072	1,193	1,164
Michigan	74	78	2,972	4,923	4,685
Colorado	85	78	342	690	718
New Mexico	84	25	830	311	259
Arizona	87	90	68	71	77
Idaho	86	90	216	227	243
California	81	89	3,618	5,399	5,368
Total	.....	78.7	9,118	12,814	12,514

CRANBERRIES: ACREAGE, CONDITION AND FORECAST OF PRODUCTION.

State.	Acreage 1922.		Condition Sept. 1.		Production	
	P. ct. of 1921.	Total.	10-year average.	1922	1921 subject to final revision in Dec.	Sept. 1 forecast from condition
	P. ct.	Acres.	P. ct.	P. ct.	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	100	13,000	64	59	165,000	270,000
N. J.	110	11,000	76	81	179,000	195,000
Wis.	95	1,900	86	115	29,000	46,000
Total	103.6	25,900	70.8	69.1	373,000	511,000

The difference in the price of 87 score and 92 score butter has amounted at times to as much as 15¢ per lb. Low quality butter is the result of lack of proper care on the dairy farm or in the creamery, in grading the cream, or in churning, working, salting, or packing the butter.

Several million dollars are lost annually because of imperfect conditions and methods in the production, manufacture, and marketing of dairy products.

Butter prices are affected by various factors, such as flavor, body, color, salt, and style of package. These factors are given specific ratings by local and Federal butter inspectors in determining the final score of the product.

Quality is the chief factor in determining butter prices. Even small defects in quality may result in the loss of a sale or a cut in price.

ANALYSIS OF CROP DAMAGE, 1909-1921.

Percentages by Which Various Causes of Crop Damage Have Reduced the Normal Production to the Production Actually Harvested.

[100=normal production.]

Crop and year.	Deficient moisture.	Excessive moisture.	Floods.	Frost or freeze.	Hail.	Hot winds.	Storms.	Total climatic.	Plant disease.	Insect pests.	Animal pests.	Defective seed.	Total.
WHEAT.													
1909	8.5	3.2	0.7	2.4	2.0	1.2	0.6	18.9	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.[illegible]	22.8
1910	18.9	.9	.2	6.6	.5	2.6	.2	30.0	.9	1.9	.4	.4	33.8
1911	25.5	.8	(1)	1.5	.4	3.8	.1	32.3	1.9	1.9	.2	.2	37.8
1912	8.1	1.8	.3	9.5	1.5	1.8	.4	24.0	1.8	2.3	.3	.2	29.5
1913	14.2	.4	.2	1.9	.7	1.7	.3	20.0	.3	2.2	.1	.1	23.5
1914	6.7	1.4	.1	1.1	1.0	2.7	.2	13.4	3.0	2.6	.1	.1	19.8
1915	1.3	7.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	.1	.4	13.0	2.4	3.6	.1	.1	19.7
1916	6.9	3.8	.6	5.1	1.3	2.7	.2	21.2	12.6	4.0	.1	.1	38.7
1917	19.1	.4	.1	11.8	1.0	1.6	.2	34.4	.7	.7	.1	.1	36.3
1918	14.6	.3	.1	3.8	1.1	2.0	.2	22.4	1.5	1.1	.3	.1	25.7
1919	12.3	6.2	.4	1.3	.8	2.9	.3	24.3	10.2	2.5	.1	(1)	37.6
1920	8.1	2.3	.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	.4	17.6	9.5	4.4	.1	.1	32.2
1921	13.3	2.0	.2	1.8	1.4	3.6	.3	23.9	5.2	3.6	.1	.1	33.1
Average	12.1	2.4	.3	3.8	1.1	2.2	.3	22.7	3.2	2.5	.2	.1	30.0
CORN.													
1909	13.0	7.3	1.5	1.0	.5	1.6	.7	25.8	.2	2.3	.4	.3	29.6
1910	13.9	3.0	.8	.9	.4	1.6	.5	21.3	.2	2.3	.4	1.2	26.0
1911	23.4	1.6	(1)	.4	.2	3.4	.1	29.6	.2	2.3	.2	.4	33.7
1912	8.7	4.6	.9	1.7	.5	1.0	.3	18.1	.3	4.8	.3	2.3	26.3
1913	27.1	1.2	.4	1.0	.3	3.1	.4	33.7	.1	3.7	.2	.4	38.9
1914	20.8	1.3	.4	.4	.5	2.1	.4	26.1	.1	3.6	.1	.2	30.6
1915	3.0	11.9	2.1	6.9	.6	.2	1.1	26.5	.3	2.1	.1	.2	29.9
1916	18.5	5.8	1.7	1.7	.4	1.7	1.1	31.3	.3	2.0	.1	.6	34.7
1917	12.1	2.9	.6	13.5	.6	1.2	.3	31.6	.3	1.4	.1	.2	33.8
1918	22.1	.9	.5	2.0	.4	6.3	3.2	32.8	.3	2.6	.1	1.5	37.7
1919	10.8	7.3	1.4	.1	.3	1.0	.4	21.4	.4	3.1	.1	.2	25.4
1920	5.4	3.3	.6	.7	.5	.3	.4	11.3	.3	3.6	.1	.3	15.9
1921	10.6	1.1	.3	.2	.4	1.0	.6	14.1	.8	3.4	0	.1	18.7
Average	14.6	4.0	.9	2.3	.4	1.9	.7	24.9	.3	2.9	.2	.6	29.3
OATS													
1909	7.9	5.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	17.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	22.2
1910	17.0	.8	.2	.7	.4	1.7	.3	21.4	.9	.6	.2	.2	24.0
1911	27.6	1.0	(1)	.5	.3	5.1	.1	35.4	.7	1.5	.1	.2	39.5
1912	7.2	3.1	.3	.5	1.0	1.1	.5	14.1	1.6	.7	.1	.2	17.7
1913	22.7	.7	.2	.2	.6	1.8	.2	27.2	.5	1.1	.1	.1	30.3
1914	15.7	2.2	.2	3	.8	2.6	.4	22.7	2.0	1.7	.1	.1	27.6
1915	1.4	8.5	.9	.4	1.0	.1	.8	13.2	2.1	.3	.1	.2	16.3
1916	10.1	4.0	.4	.6	.8	2.8	.5	19.7	5.1	1.3	(1)	.1	27.2
1917	11.8	1.2	.2	2.7	.8	1.0	.3	18.2	.8	.4	(1)	(1)	19.8
1918	12.9	.5	.2	1.3	.9	1.8	.3	18.1	1.1	.9	(1)	.2	20.7
1919	11.5	5.7	.4	.4	.7	2.8	.4	22.3	4.9	2.2	(1)	.1	29.9
1920	6.4	2.7	.3	.4	.8	.9	.4	12.1	2.3	1.4	.1	.1	16.3
1921	18.3	2.3	.2	2.6	.8	5.9	.6	31.0	5.2	2.1	0	.1	38.9
Average	13.1	2.9	.3	.9	.8	2.2	.4	21.0	2.3	1.1	.1	.2	25.4
BARLEY.													
1909	8.9	3.6	.3	1.0	2.1	2.3	.8	19.0	1.4	.4	.5	.2	22.8
1910	34.0	.2	.1	.9	.9	4.3	.1	40.7	.4	.8	.5	.1	43.1
1911	30.0	1.2	....	.8	.4	5.7	.1	38.1	.9	.9	.3	.2	41.3
1912	8.4	1.8	.1	.9	1.9	1.7	.5	15.9	.9	.5	.5	.3	19.6
1913	24.5	.7	.1	.4	1.0	3.2	.3	31.1	.2	1.2	.2	.2	34.3
1914	8.2	2.3	.2	.6	1.5	4.6	.4	18.4	2.3	.6	.2	.1	22.7
1915	1.3	3.2	.3	.7	1.7	.3	.5	8.0	.9	.2	.2	.1	10.0
1916	8.0	3.4	.3	.7	1.5	5.0	.5	20.2	8.5	.7	.1	.1	30.6
1917	26.6	.8	(1)	1.0	1.1	2.3	.2	32.1	.5	.4	.1	.1	33.6
1918	20.7	.4	.1	.7	1.1	2.3	.3	25.9	.6	1.6	.2	(1)	28.8
1919	18.0	3.4	.5	.2	1.8	3.8	.3	28.2	5.3	4.3	.1	.1	38.5
1920	10.4	2.2	.2	.4	1.1	2.0	.2	16.7	3.0	1.3	.2	.1	21.7
1921	20.2	1.4	.1	1.3	1.2	6.6	.1	31.4	2.9	1.3	.1	0	36.0
Average	16.9	1.9	.2	.7	1.3	3.4	.3	25.0	2.1	1.1	.2	.1	29.4
FLAX.													
1909	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1910	49.4	(1)	....	2.5	0.9	6.2	0.1	59.3	1.3	1.7	(1)	0.1	63.1
1911	16.4	1.1	....	8.4	.9	2.8	.1	30.5	2.2	1.7	(1)	.2	36.3
1912	5.1	2.9	0.2	5.9	2.8	1.1	.8	19.0	3.7	.4	0.4	1.4	26.6
1913	24.3	.7	.1	1.0	1.7	2.2	.2	30.6	1.6	.2	....	.4	34.5
1914	11.4	1.7	.2	2.0	1.9	6.6	.3	24.1	2.2	.5	.2	.4	29.1
1915	2.1	2.0	.3	8.5	2.1	.4	.2	16.1	2.6	.1	(1)	(1)	20.0
1916	3.3	2.3	.3	1.4	1.7	2.8	.3	12.4	3.9	.1	(1)	.1	17.2
1917	51.3	.3	(1)	2.9	1.2	2.9	(1)	59.3	1.2	1.2	(1)	.1	62.3
1918	26.2	.2	.1	3.3	2.3	2.5	.2	34.8	1.0	2.6	(1)	.1	39.3
1919	38.0	.7	.1	.5	2.0	4.1	(1)	45.5	3.7	10.6	.1	(1)	60.2
1920	23.2	1.2	.5	.6	1.7	4.2	.2	31.7	4.5	3.7	0	.1	41.4
1921	25.2	.9	.2	.4	1.9	6.6	.1	35.3	4.3	3.1	0	.1	43.5
Average	23.0	1.1	.1	3.1	1.8	3.5	.2	33.2	2.7	2.1	.1	.2	39.4
BERRIES.													
1912	7.0	1.8	0.4	6.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	17.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	....	22.9
1913	14.7	.4	.1	10.7	.3	.8	.1	28.2	.4	.8	.1	....	32.1
1914	14.3	.6	.1	3.2	.3	.4	.1	19.3	.3	.7	.1	....	22.8
1915	1.7	3.5	.3	6.5	.5	.2	.4	13.4	1.3	.4	(1)	....	17.8
1916	7.3	2.9	.3	4.6	.3	.6	.2	17.1	1.3	.7	(1)	....	21.8
1917	6.4	1.9	.1	6.7	.9	.5	.3	17.4	1.4	.6	.1	....	22.6
1918	13.6	.9	.1	13.0	.5	.9	.2	29.5	1.4	.6	.1	....	34.4
1919	5.9	2.8	.1	5.7	.2	.6	.4	16.0	1.4	.7	(1)	....	19.7
1920	3.6	1.7	.2	5.2	.3	.3	.2	12.6	1.2	.7	0	0	15.6
1921	10.2	.8	.1	19.7	.4	.8	.1	32.8	1.0	.4	.1	0	35.0
Average	8.5	1.7	.2	8.2	.4	.6	.2	20.4	1.1	.6	.1	0	24.4
COTTON.													
1909	14.9	6.0	1.1	1.0	.6	3.0	1.4	28.6	4.2	7.9	(1)	.1	42.0
1910	12.2	5.1	.9	2.1	.3	1.6	.1	22.6	.4	7.5	(1)	.3	35.6
1911	9.8	2.6	(1)	.3	.1	1.6	.3	15.4	.4	7.9	(1)	.2	26.1
1912	8.1	7.6	1.2	1.0	.6	1.2	.2	20.7	4.3	6.5	.1	.3	32.7
1913	15.2	2.0	.8	1.1	.4	2.4	.5	23.1	.5	8.9	(1)	.4	33.7
1914	7.9	2.9	.5	.9	.4	.6	.1	13.8	.2	9.8	(1)	.2	25.4
1915	6.8	5.7	1.9	.6	.7	1.1	2.0	19.3	1.9	12.2	(1)	.1	36.8
1916	9.2	9.1	3.1	.4	.7	.6	2.0	25.2	.9	15.7	(1)	.1	42.4
1917	15.1	1.7	.5	6.0	1.0	.7	.2	25.5	1.3	12.3	(1)	.1	39.9
1918	23.8	.9	.3	.6	.1	2.8	.3	29.2	2.0	7.9	(1)	.1	40.3
1919	2.7	15.3	1.6	.3	.2	.4	.5	21.2	1.4	18.8	(1)	.2	41.9
1920	2.2	8.8	.8	.8	.2	.1	2.0	13.1	1.1	24.0	.2	.2	39.0
1921	8.6	4.3	.7	.4	.2	.6	1.2	16.0	1.0	35.4	0	.1	52.9
Average	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.2	.4	1.3	.8	21.1	1.5	13.4	0	.2	37.6
RICE.													
1909	4.6	0.1	....	....	....	1.1	6.6	12.4	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	17.0
1910	7.2	1.7	....	0.1	....	.1	1.0	10.1	3.4	.4	1.2	.3	17.3
1911	6.5	3.2	....	.2	....	.7	....	10.6	.7	.6	.5	.1	14.5
1912	3.1	1.1	6.2	....	....	.6	.5	11.6	2.5	2.0	.5	.6	19.6
1913	3.9	14.3	5.8	....	....	(1)	....	24.1	.1	.7	....	....	28.5
1914	5.3	2.3	.1	....	(1)	.6	.6	10.1	.1	1.3	(1)	.3	17.5
1915	7.0	.6	.1	.3	....	.4	8.1	16.7	.4	.2	....	(1)	19.4
1916	4.8	.2	....	.4	....	.3	.2	6.2	1.1	.3	....	.2	9.5
1917	17.3	.7	.1	1.5	0.1	.1	.1	20.0	.5	.2	.5	.1	25.4
1918	7.2	7.2	2.5	.2	....	.4	1.5	18.8	.3	1.0	(1)	....	21.7
1919	1.0	12.8	1.1	.3	....	.1	2.6	18.4	.3	.5	.7	.1	20.0
1920	.5	8.0	.4	1.2	.2	....	....	10.3	3.2	1.6	....	....	16.7
1921	4.5	.2	0	.3	0	.2	.1	5.3	1.6	2.7	....	.1	11.8
Average	5.6	4.0	1.3	.3	0	.4	1.6	13.4	1.3	1.0	.3	.2	18.4
POTATOES.													
1909	11.3	2.8	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	(1)	16.7	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.2	21.3
1910	15.4	1.7	.2	1.1	.1	.3	(1)	19.2	3.9	5.0	.1	.4	29.8
1911	25.8	2.0	(1)	1.9	.1	3.2	(1)	33.5	2.7	2.6	.1	.6	42.4
1912	5.3	3.3	.4	.6	.1	.2	0.1	10.5	5.8	3.9	.2	.3	21.7
1913	20.8	1.6	.2	2.0	.1	.7	(1)	26.0	1.7	3.9	.1	.5	34.5
1914	10.2	2.1	.1	.8	.1	.4	(1)	14.0	1.7	3.3	(1)	.3	21.2
1915	2.2	8.7	.5	2.2	.1	.1	.1	14.0	13.0	2.4	(1)	.1	30.4
1916	19.7	6.5	.4	1.9	.2	1.4	.1	31.5	5.6	4.5	(1)	.2	43.6
1917	8.8	3.5	.2	3.0	.2	.3	(1)	16.3	4.1	2.4	(1)	.1	23.8
1918	14.7	1.0	.2	1.5	.1	.6	(1)	18.4	5.3	3.3	(1)	.2	28.3
1919	16.3	5.0	.4	.7	.1	.7	.1	23.6	8.8	4.7	(1)	.3	38.1
1920	6.7	2.2	.3	.6	.2	.2	0	10.2	8.1	2.8	.1	.2	21.8
1921	21.7	1.0	.1	1.2	.2	1.8	0	26.1	5.7	3.5	.1	.3	35.2
Average	13.8	3.2	.3	1.5	.1	.8	0	20.0	5.2	3.4	.1	.3	30.2
TOBACCO.													
1909	5.5	6.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.2	15.3	0.7	2.6	....	(1)	19.6
1910	4.8	6.8	1.2	.4	.3	(1)	.1	14.4	.7	2.8	....	0.1	20.6
1911	16.7	.9	....	.8	.1	.6	....	19.5	.3	1.0	....	.2	22.6
1912	7.6	4.8	.8	.5	1.0	.2	.2	15.3	.7	2.8	....	.1	21.2
1913	15.3	.7	.4	1.2	1.2	.3	.6	20.0	.1	3.0	....	(1)	25.0
1914	18.1	.2	.1	.4	.6	.3	.1	20.1	(1)	2.7	....	.1	24.8
1915	3.9	8.2	.9	1.2	.8	.1	.9	16.3	.6	4.0	....	.1	23.5
1916	3.5	5.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	.1	.8	14.0	.3	2.8	....	(1)	18.4
1917	3.3	2.2	.5	3.3	1.2	.1	.2	11.1	.2	2.1	....	.1	15.2
1918	8.6	.4	.2	.7	1.1	.2	.2	11.4	.3	2.1	....	.1	14.2
1919	8.9	7.9	.6	.2	1.1	.1	.2	19.2	.6	2.8	....	(1)	23.0
1920	2.3	7.0	.6	.7	1.0	0	.1	11.7	5.5	2.6	0	0	21.0
1921	18.9	2.2	.1	.3	.7	.4	.2	22.9	1.6	3.2	....	0	28.2
Average	9.0	4.1	.6	.9	.8	.2	.3	16.2	.9	2.7	0	.1	21.3
HAY.													
1909	10.7	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	15.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	17.6
1910	17.4	1.2	.3	1.2	.1	.5	.1	21.2	.1	.5	.2	.1	23.6
1911	27.7	.8	(1)	.9	.1	1.9	(1)	31.9	.1	.6	.1	.1	34.7
1912	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1913	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1914	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1915	3.7	4.9	.6	1.8	.1	.1	.3	11.9	.2	.5	.1	(1)	13.9
1916	5.5	1.0	.3	1.1	.1	2	1	8.6	(1)	.3	(1)	(1)	9.6
1917	11.5	1.3	.2	2.9	.2	.3	.1	16.8	.1	.4	.1	(1)	18.3
1918	17.5	.7	.2	2.7	.1	.8	.1	22.7	.1	.9	.1	(1)	24.9
1919	9.9	1.9	.3	1.0	.1	.4	.1	13.9	.1	1.0	(1)	.1	15.5
1920	7.2	1.4	.2	.4	.2	.2	.1	10.8	.2	1.0	0	.1	12.7
1921	15.1	.9	.2	1.4	.2	.7	.2	19.5	.2	.9	.1	0	21.0
Average	12.4	1.6	.3	1.5	.1	.5	.1	17.3	.1	.6	.1	0	19.1
APPLES.													
1912	2.5	.9	.3	10.2	.7	.3	.9	16.9	4.2	3.1	.1	....	32.4
1913	10.3	.4	.4	25.3	.6	.9	.6	39.9	1.0	5.2	(1)	....	53.5
1914	6.5	.3	(1)	6.4	.6	.4	.6	15.1	.8	5.0	.1	....	28.2
1915	1.2	1.9	.2	15.8	.9	.1	1.2	21.8	5.2	3.0	.1	....	35.4
1916	5.4	3.2	.2	9.9	.9	.6	1.4	22.8	5.6	3.0	.1	....	38.6
1917	4.1	3.9	.1	15.2	1.1	.3	1.1	27.0	4.7	2.8	.1	....	44.2
1918	7.5	.7	.2	19.1	.8	1.0	.7	30.7	4.2	2.9	.2	....	44.9
1919	4.3	2.9	.1	29.1	.6	.6	1.0	39.1	5.1	2.7	.1	....	52.7
1920	2.2	.8	.2	10.2	.8	.2	.7	16.5	4.4	1.9	.1	0	25.9
1921	5.0	.7	0	49.0	.6	.3	.6	57.7	3.0	1.9	.1	....	65.1
Average	4.9	1.6	.2	19.0	.8	.5	.9	28.7	3.9	3.1	.1	0	42.0

[1] Less than 0.05 %.

Weather

FROSTS IN NORTHERN STATES DAMAGE CROPS BUT LITTLE

More Moisture Continues to Be Needed in Western Great Plains and Many Central Districts

Lower temperatures prevailed during the week ending Sept. 19 than were experienced during the preceding week in all Central and Eastern States. The temperature was slightly below normal on the immediate Gulf Coast and considerably below normal in the upper Mississippi Valley and Lake region. Frosts occurred in the northern border States from Montana eastward to New England, but owing to the advance of crops comparatively little damage resulted. Some little injury occurred because of high temperature in California, but the warm weather hastened the ripening and drying of fruit.

Very little rain fell during the week west of the 100th meridian of longitude, and little or none in the Ohio Valley and central Appalachian Mountain States. There has been sufficient rainfall during the past two weeks to benefit pastures, meadows, and late crops from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward and in some southern districts. More moisture was needed, however, in most central and south-central regions, throughout the western Great Plains, and on the north Pacific Coast.

CONDITIONS FAVOR HARVESTING.

Conditions were favorable for the ripening and harvesting of late crops, except in some Gulf Coast and a few northern areas. Plowing and seeding were delayed by dry soil, however, in many Western and mid-Western States. Roads were in a satisfactory condition, except in parts of the extreme South where recent heavy rains fell.

Small grains.—Soil moisture was improved in the Lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley, and central-northern districts by recent rainfall, and seeding of winter grains progressed in those sections, but, as a rule, little had been seeded in the principal winter wheat belt. More rain fell in northeastern and south-central Kansas, but it continued exceedingly dry elsewhere in that State; seeding was begun in the eastern portion where the condition of the soil was favorable, but it was too dry in the western portion. It was unfavorable for plowing and seeding in nearly all of Nebraska and South Dakota, but rainfall was beneficial in North Dakota.

The rains of last week permitted satisfactory progress in the preparation of wheat land in Oklahoma and the soil condition was mostly satisfactory in Missouri. It was too dry, however, in most sections of the Ohio Valley, and very little wheat had been seeded in that area, although much ground was ready for seeding in Ohio.

Weather conditions were ideal for threshing in the northern Rocky Mountain and far Northwestern States, but cloudy, foggy, and showery weather greatly interrupted this work in North Dakota. Frost did considerable damage to flax in portions of Montana. Rice was benefited in California by the warm weather of the week, and harvest had begun in that State. The frequent and in places heavy rains in the west Gulf districts, however, were unfavorable for rice, and harvest and threshing were delayed, with some damage to grain in shock in Louisiana.

Corn.—Frost caused some slight damage to late corn in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and New England. The bulk of the corn crop was matured and safe from frost damage from South Dakota southward and in Missouri. About 85% was safe from damage in Iowa, and much was beyond frost damage in Illinois. The bulk of the crop in Indiana was matured sufficiently to escape damage except in the southwestern portion, where it will be safe by Oct. 1.

The condition and progress of late corn was fair in eastern Kentucky, but was generally poor in the western portion of that State, where it was deteriorating. Late corn was also poor in Tennessee, except in the northeastern portion. Drought was causing much damage to late corn in western North Carolina. The weather conditions were mostly favorable for harvesting corn and satisfactory progress was made in this work.

COTTON PICKING PROGRESSING.

Cotton.—Rainfall was frequent in the more southern portions of the cotton belt, but was generally light to moderate elsewhere, with temperatures somewhat above the seasonal average. Very little change was noted in the condition of cotton, with unsatisfactory progress continuing in most localities. Conditions were somewhat more favorable in Arkansas and Oklahoma, the recent moisture being very favorable in Arkansas and the progress of the crop fairly good in Oklahoma. Very little change in condition occurred in Texas where development continued to be generally unsatisfactory with very little top crop. The weather continued unfavorable for the late crop in Mississippi and much cotton continued to open prematurely in Alabama.

Warm and mostly dry weather prevailed in northern Georgia, but it was cloudy and rainy in the southern portion of that State and heavy rains were injurious in some localities; the drought prevented further development in the northern portion. The week was dry in the Carolinas. Cotton steadily deteriorated in South Carolina because of drought and weevil damage; the top crop had been practically destroyed. Cotton was mostly poor to only fair in North Carolina, although the drought was somewhat relieved in the southern portion and some improvement was reported from that section. There was practically no top crop in Tennessee.

RAINS DO SOME DAMAGE.

Rain delayed picking in southern Texas and there was some injury to open cotton, while damage was reported from some localities in Louisiana. Frequent showers and heavy rains were unfavorable for picking and ginning in the more southeastern portion of the belt, particularly in Florida where this work was suspended during much of the week. Elsewhere throughout the belt the weather was generally favorable for harvest, and both picking and ginning made rapid progress. Ginning was well under way in the northern portion of the belt and was unusually far advanced for the season in Texas.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Sufficient rain fell in most Gulf and South Atlantic coast districts to benefit fall gardens and winter truck crops, although there was too much rain on the lowlands and on some uplands in Florida. The week was too dry in most of Arkansas for the plowing and planting of late truck, and more moisture was needed in the northern portion of all of the extreme Southern States. Late truck was damaged by frost in New England, and some beans were endangered by rains in Michigan; some beans and tomatoes were damaged in California by high temperatures.

Sweet potatoes were favorably affected by rainfall in the South, except for an excess of water in some lowlands in Florida. Rain benefited late potatoes in Wisconsin, but conditions were unfavorable for potatoes in Wyoming on account of blight. Blight and rot were serious in central and southern New York, and potatoes needed rain badly in western Kentucky.

Comparatively dry weather, with abundant sunshine, was favorable for sugar beets in the West, and this crop improved in the Lake region. Sugar cane made very good progress in Louisiana, and improved generally in the more eastern districts. The harvest of peanuts was delayed by rain in Florida. This crop was mostly fair to good in the more northern sections. Very satisfactory progress was made in harvesting and curing tobacco.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Hay harvest and the cutting of forage crops made satisfactory progress under mostly favorable weather conditions. The alfalfa seed crop was maturing in South Dakota, and conditions were favorable for the developing and harvesting of seed in Utah. There was sufficient rainfall during the past two weeks to benefit meadows and pastures from the Lake region eastward, and also in the lower Mississippi Valley, much of the Gulf coast, and in central and eastern Texas and Oklahoma.

RANGES DRY IN SOME AREAS.

Ranges continued very dry in the upper Great Plains and the western portion of the lower Great Plains. Ranges continued very poor in most of New Mexico and were again suffering for moisture in Oregon and Washington. The major ranges continued good in Arizona, although moisture was needed in many sections. Ranges were in good condition in most central Rocky Mountain States with the weather favorable for curing the grass. Stock were leaving the mountains for the lower levels and were in satisfactory condition, except in New Mexico where they were poor and thin and shipments were continued to outside ranges.

Fruit.—High temperatures in California advanced the ripening and drying of fruit, but caused some dropping of pears. Oranges and lemons had set rather light in that State, but were sizing up well, and the trees were healthy. The weather was generally favorable for harvesting fruit of all kinds in nearly all sections of the country. Cranberry harvest was nearly completed in Wisconsin and was progressing in Massachusetts and New Jersey, but there was complaint of more rot than usual on the New England bogs. The frequent rains in Florida caused some splitting of citrus fruit, but they were generally in good condition there.

Receipts of Spanish onions at New York to September 15 were reported unofficially at 384,025 packages, or more than double the average of the three preceding seasons to the same date.

The commercial apple crop of Virginia, according to the State report, includes 397 barrels Yorks, 228,000 barrels Pippins, 179,000 barrels Winesaps, 57,000 barrels Ben Davis, 26,000 barrels Staymans, 16,000 barrels Black Twigs, and 89,000 barrels Grimes, Jonathans, Romes, and other varieties.

Cooler Weather in North and East; Warm in Far West.

An extensive high pressure area overspread the central-northern States on Sept. 15 and moved slowly eastward across the northern portion of the country. It was accompanied by much cooler weather, with frost in the Northern States from Montana eastward. A minimum temperature of 28° was reported from Northfield, Vt., on the 18th. Unusually warm weather persisted throughout the week in the far Western States, particularly in the interior of California, where some stations reported maximum temperatures of 100° or higher on every day of the week.

Chart 1, page 280, shows that for the week as a whole, the temperatures averaged below normal along the immediate Gulf coast and from the northern Great Plains eastward. It was especially cool in eastern North Dakota and northern Minnesota, where the weekly means were 6° to 8° below normal. West of the Rocky Mountains, except along the immediate Pacific coast, the temperature averaged much above normal, the plus departures ranging from 10° to 13° in some localities.

Precipitation was frequent, and in some localities heavy, in the immediate Gulf coast section, occurring almost daily in many districts. In most other sections of the country it was infrequent and generally light. Chart 2, page 280, shows that practically no rain fell throughout the Ohio Valley or to the westward of the Rocky Mountains. The amounts were heavy to excessive in extreme southern Texas and portions of Florida, but elsewhere in the South they were mostly light to moderate. Generous rains occurred in the upper Mississippi Valley and in much of the Lake region and Northeast and rather heavy amounts were reported from some places in the lower Missouri Valley.

Sunshine was excessive from the Ohio Valley southwestward, except along the west Gulf coast, as well as in most districts west of the Rocky Mountains. Much cloudy weather prevailed, however, in the Southeast and sunshine was deficient in the more northern States from North Dakota eastward.

Rainfall Discussed.

The figures in the last two columns on this page show the total rainfall from Mar. 1 to Aug. 31, and the percentage of normal at various points throughout the country. They indicate that moisture during the present growing season up to the end of August was above normal, as a rule, in most sections east of the Mississippi River, although there was a rather marked deficiency in portions of Florida and in a few localities in the middle Atlantic coast area. The percentages are high in much of the west Gulf section, despite the drought during the latter part of the period, due to the unusually heavy rainfall early in the season.

Precipitation was deficient in the immediate central and upper Mississippi Valley, the central Great Plains, the far Southwest, and Pacific Coast States, the percentages being exceedingly small in the middle Mississippi Valley, the Southwest, and the Pacific coast area. The northwestern Great Plains and Utah received more than the normal amount of rainfall, but deficiencies are shown for most of the northern Rocky Mountain section.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—SEASONAL PRECIPITATION.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 19. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 19. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 19. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 19. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Mar. 1 to Aug. 31. Total.	Precipitation. Mar. 1 to Aug. 31. Percent of normal.
GULF STATES.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	P. ct.
Jacksonville	78	0	3.9	+2.0	29.8	105
Miami	82	0	0.3	−2.0	31.1	90
Key West	84	+2	2.3	+0.7	19.4	104
Tampa	80	0	3.1	+1.2	22.9	70
Pensacola	76	−2	0.4	−0.4	36.9	121
Mobile	78	0	2.7	+1.6	37.4	106
Montgomery	78	+2	0.3	−0.4	27.6	100
Anniston	76	+5	T.	−1.0	32.3	126
Birmingham	78	+4	0.6	−0.3	29.1	114
Meridian	76	+3	T.	−0.8	28.4	105
Vicksburg	78	+2	0.6	−0.2	29.6	105
New Orleans	78	−1	0.3	−0.7	34.1	106
Shreveport	76	0	0.3	−0.5	30.2	133
Little Rock	76	+3	0.2	−0.6	22.0	84
Fort Smith	76	+3	T.	−0.7	16.4	69
Bentonville	72	+3	0	−0.9	20.4	79
Oklahoma	76	+4	0	−0.6	21.7	104
Abilene	74	0	0.2	−0.6	18.2	122
Fort Worth	78	+1	0.1	−0.6	27.5	168
Dallas	78	.....	0.6	.....	26.8	.....
Palestine	76	+1	0.6	−0.2	27.7	128
Taylor	76	−1	0.4	−0.3	21.6	113
Houston	76	.....	0.5	.....	31.2	.....
Galveston	76	−4	8.6	+7.0	22.4	97
Corpus Christi	78	−1	10.0	+9.1	13.8	106
San Antonio	78	+1	0.1	−0.6	16.6	107
Del Rio	78	−1	0.7	+0.1	14.0	111
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	76	+3	0.5	−0.3	22.7	87
Nashville	72	0	T.	−0.9	33.6	132
Chattanooga	74	+3	0	−0.7	31.8	121
Knoxville	72	+2	T.	−0.8	27.1	103
Lexington	68	0	0	−0.6	22.1	94
Louisville	70	0	0	−0.5	28.2	120
Evansville	72	+2	0	−0.5	27.8	122
Indianapolis	64	−3	0	−0.6	24.5	106
Cincinnati	66	−1	0	−0.5	22.8	109
Dayton	66	−1	0	−0.6	23.9	117
Columbus	66	0	0	−0.6	20.1	100
Parkersburg	66	0	0	−0.6	30.1	131
Elkins	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.5	115
Pittsburgh	66	0	0	−0.6	20.3	98
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	56	−3	0.1	−0.6	21.6	125
Syracuse	58	−4	0.5	−0.2	34.2	180
Oswego	58	−3	1.3	+0.6	20.5	119
Buffalo	58	−4	0.4	−0.4	17.7	100
Erie	62	−2	0.1	−0.9	17.5	94
Cleveland	62	−2	T.	−0.8	16.4	88
Toledo	62	−2	T.	−0.6	22.6	131
Detroit	60	−3	0.1	−0.5	17.2	95
Saginaw	56	−5	0.9	+0.1	15.4	83
Alpena	52	−6	0.2	−0.6	17.7	101
Grand Rapids	58	−4	1.4	+0.6	20.5	128
Chicago	62	−4	0.1	−0.6	18.0	95
Fort Wayne	62	.....	T.	.....	15.3	.....
Milwaukee	58	−3	2.3	+1.7	11.4	62
Green Bay	54	−5	0.4	−0.4	20.9	112
Escanaba	54	−3	0.3	−0.6	19.8	110
Ludington	56	.....	0.4	.....	14.8	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	50	−4	0.2	−0.6	16.3	103
Marquette	52	−5	0.2	−0.7	17.1	101
Duluth	50	−5	1.0	+0.2	14.4	77
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St Paul	56	−5	1.1	+0.3	12.3	65
La Crosse	58	−4	1.1	+0.1	17.6	90
Madison	56	−5	0.8	+0.1	18.2	93
Charles City	58	−4	1.4	+0.7	17.1	78
Dubuque	60	−3	1.3	+0.5	16.9	79
Davenport	64	−1	0.1	−0.7	16.2	79
Des Moines	64	−1	1.0	+0.3	25.0	116
Keokuk	66	0	0.4	−0.5	16.3	76
Peoria	66	+2	0.2	−0.5	15.7	76
Terre Haute	66	.....	T	.....	21.8	.....
Springfield, Ill.	66	0	0.1	−0.6	14.1	67
Hannibal	66	−2	0.8	−0.2	13.2	61
St. Louis	70	0	T	−0.6	13.7	63
Cairo	72	0	0	−0.4	12.9	58
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	52	−1	0	−1.3	11.3	42
Seattle	60	+2	0	−0.4	4.8	42
North Head	54	−2	T	−0.4	9.6	70
Portland, Oreg.	66	+4	0	−0.4	6.8	51
Roseburg	70	+7	0	−0.2	5.0	49
Eureka	52	−3	0	−0.3	3.5	24
Red Bluff	82	+9	0	−0.2	1.0	14
Sacramento	82	+13	0	−0.1	0.8	14
San Francisco	62	+1	0	−T	1.4	24
Fresno	86	+12	0	−T	0.7	22
San Luis Obispo	68	+6	0	−0.1	1.0	16
Los Angeles	76	+7	0	0	0.7	15
San Diego	70	+3	0	0	0.6	21

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 19. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Sept. 19. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 19. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Sept. 19. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Mar. 1 to Aug. 31. Total.	Precipitation. Mar. 1 to Aug. 31. Percent of normal.
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	P. ct.
Eastport	54	−2	0.9	0	23.3	112
Portland, Me.	60	0	1.5	+0.6	30.5	147
Burlington	58	−1	1.8	+0.9	23.5	134
Northfield	54	−1	2.0	+1.2	23.3	126
Concord	58	−1	2.4	+1.4	24.8	122
Boston	64	+1	1.6	+0.7	27.5	127
Nantucket	66	+3	0.7	−0.1	28.5	164
New Haven	66	+2	0.8	−0.3	28.1	114
Albany	62	−1	0.2	−0.6	23.8	121
Ithaca	58	−4	T	−0.7	26.7	141
Binghamton	60	0	0.2	−0.4	24.3	131
New York	66	−1	0.9	−0.3	29.4	128
Scranton	62	0	0.1	−0.7	23.7	113
Harrisburg	66	+1	0	−0.8	16.4	78
Philadelphia	68	0	0.3	−0.8	17.9	82
Trenton	66	−1	0.2	−0.6	21.1	86
Atlantic City	68	+1	0.4	−0.5	23.2	112
Baltimore	70	+2	0	−1.2	22.5	95
Washington	69	+1	1.1	0	26.8	111
Norfolk	74	+2	T	−1.0	40.0	141
Richmond	70	−1	0	−0.9	35.0	150
Lynchburg	70	+1	T	−1.0	20.2	88
Wytheville	64	0	0	−0.8	25.3	101
Asheville	68	+3	0	−0.8	20.6	77
Charlotte	74	+2	T	−0.9	27.2	99
Raleigh	74	+3	0	−0.8	29.0	99
Hatteras	76	+1	0	−1.5	40.7	134
Wilmington	76	+3	1.7	+0.2	35.7	121
Charleston	78	+1	0.2	−1.2	31.0	104
Greenville	74	.....	T.	.....	30.1	.....
Columbia, S. C.	76	+2	0.1	−0.9	30.0	112
Augusta	78	+3	T.	−1.1	30.0	111
Atlanta	74	+2	T.	−1.0	36.7	143
Macon	76	+3	T.	−0.9	33.4	138
Savannah	76	0	1.5	+0.1	32.8	112
Thomasville	78	+1	0.1	−0.9	24.6	89
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	62	+1	0.1	−0.1	11.1	122
Havre	56	0	0.4	+0.2	8.9	93
Kalispell	62	+8	0	−0.3	4.8	63
Helena	62	+6	0.1	−0.1	8.4	110
Yellowstone Park	56	+3	0	−0.2	5.9	64
Sheridan	60	+4	0.1	.....	12.4	.....
Lander	64	+9	T.	−0.2	6.8	73
Cheyenne	60	+3	0.2	0	10.3	100
Grand Junction	72	+6	T.	−0.2	3.3	77
Denver	68	+5	0.5	+0.3	8.3	83
Pueblo	68	+4	0.1	0	4.4	49
Amarillo	72	+4	0.2	−0.3	10.4	69
El Paso	76	+3	0	−0.3	2.1	40
Roswell	72	+2	0.1	−0.5	5.0	55
Santa Fe	64	+3	0.3	0	6.0	69
Phoenix	88	+7	0	−0.2	1.8	59
Yuma	92	+8	T.	0	0.2	20
Independence	76	+7	0	T.	0.3	28
Tonopah	74	+12	0	−0.1	2.4	43
Modena	68	+8	T.	−0.3	6.4	100
Salt Lake City	76	+12	0	−0.2	8.6	104
Reno	70	+10	0	−0.1	1.7	54
Winnemucca	66	+6	0	−0.1	2.6	67
Pocatello	68	+8	0	−0.2	6.8	83
Boise	70	+8	0	−0.1	5.0	97
Lewiston	72	+9	0	−0.1	3.9	67
Baker	64	+7	0	−0.2	2.8	46
Walla Walla	74	+9	0	−0.2	3.5	48
Spokane	68	+9	0	−0.2	2.5	35
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	72	+4	0.3	−0.7	18.2	66
Columbia, Mo.	68	0	0.7	0	23.0	1.01
Kansas City	68	+1	1.0	0	13.5	53
St. Joseph	70	.....	1.3	.....	16.6	.....
Topeka	70	+2	2.1	+1.1	18.9	79
Iola	72	+3	0.2	−0.7	26.2	1.18
Wichita	72	+2	0.6	−0.3	26.3	1.23
Dodge City	72	+4	0.4	0	14.5	94
Concordia	70	+2	0.2	−0.4	14.6	73
North Platte	66	+4	0.8	+0.5	12.6	87
Lincoln	68	+3	0.4	−0.4	15.0	74
Omaha	66	0	0.2	−0.6	14.8	68
Sioux City	62	−2	0.4	−0.3	16.2	86
Valentine	58	−4	0.1	−0.4	13.3	79
Rapid City	60	+1	T.	−0.3	15.0	1.04
Pierre	60	−4	0	−0.3	13.6	1.06
Huron	58	−3	T.	−0.4	7.8	49
Moorhead	52	−6	0.1	−0.5	10.9	63
Devils Lake	48	−8	T.	−0.3	8.3	54
Bismarck	50	−8	0.8	+0.5	10.0	77
Williston	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.4	1.21

NOTE.—T indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., SEPTEMBER 19, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 19, 1922.

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